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35 COUNTRIES ANNOUNCE PARTICIPATION IN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BK231058 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] According to informed sources the number of countries who have indicated their willingness to participate in the extraordinary meeting of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference beginning in Islamabad on Saturday [26 January] has now gone up to 35. The latest to convey their willingness are Iraq and Algeria. A number of observer delegations are also expected to attend the conference.

Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent understands that in all 50 to 55 delegations, including observer delegations, are expected to attend the conference. Quoting these sources, our representative says Afghanistan has also approached the secretary general of the Islamic Council in Jidda opposing the holding of the conference. However, at the same time Afghanistan has indicated its desire to participate in the conference.

Meanwhile, delegates and observers have started arriving in Pakistan for the conference. The first to arrive was the secretary general of the Islamic Council of Europe, Mr Salim Azim, who reached Islamabad this morning at the head of a three member delegation. He said at the Islamabad airport that the conference would demonstrate the unity of the Muslim (ummah) in supporting the Afghan people and strengthening the security of Pakistan in the face of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Official Urges Olympic Boycott

BK241030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The secretary general of the Islamic Council for Europe, Mr Salim Azim, has said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has made it absolutely imperative to strengthen Pakistan's defense capability. Addressing a news conference in Rawalpindi this morning, he said this was not only essential for Pakistan's security but also for the security of the entire Muslim ummah [community] and other freedom-loving countries of the world. He said a strong Pakistan should be the first line of defense in the region. Those countries which do not support the strengthening of Pakistan either do not realize the gravity of the situation or are motivated by ulterior designs. He emphasized that all Muslim countries should assist Pakistan in bolstering its economic and defense potential.

Mr Salim Azim also appealed to all Muslim countries to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow unless the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan.

Optimism on PLO's Attendance

LD241103 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text] Islamabad, ASH-SHARQ--The Pakistani authorities yesterday completed the necessary arrangements for holding the Islamic states foreign ministers conference on Saturday.

Official Pakistani sources stated that by yesterday over 33 states had announced their agreement to attend the conference and that more countries are expected to announce their agreement. The sources said that urgent contacts are being made with some Arab states and the PLO to renounce their reservations and attend the conference at the scheduled time and venue in view of the importance of Islamic solidarity during the current phase.

The sources said that the preliminary results have been encouraging but final specific replies have not yet been received from the sides concerned. It has been reported that a proposal has been made to postpone the conference for 1 or 2 days so that the date on which the conference is to be convened will not coincide with the date on which relations between Egypt and Israel are to begin.

Islamic conference circles have expressed their surprise at the PLO's announcement that it will not attend the historic conference because such behavior could ruin an important opportunity to emphasize support for the Palestinian people's struggle against Israeli occupation. The circles said that there are several indications that Yasir 'Arafat will be persuaded to send a delegation to the conference.

It was learned yesterday that the conference agenda was being prepared so that the foreign ministers would begin discussing it immediately.

Conference sources said that although the main item on the agenda is the discussion of the effects of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, several other important subjects will also be put up for discussion. These are:

1. Confirmation of the previous resolutions on Jerusalem and the need to liberate it from the clutches of Israeli occupation and to chart new steps to expedite the attainment of this goal.

2. Support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO.

3. Denunciation of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel at a time when Jerusalem continues to be under Zionist occupation.

It has been learned that the conference will also discuss support for Pakistan and aid to the Afghan people, the boycotting of the Moscow Olympics, and a study of the repercussions of the [Afghan situation] on the situation in the Gulf and the Middle East.

ARAB MONETARY FUND CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON ASSETS

NC231225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jan (MENA)--Chairman of the Arab Monetary Fund Dr Jawad Hashim has called for the ratification of an international agreement under which the advanced states will be committed for a guarantee not to freeze assets, deposits and investments--particularly Arab assets and investments.

He said that under this agreement the advanced states will also be committed to transfer these investments and proceeds to owner states in accordance with normal commercial rules and practice.

In a statement released today, he said that this agreement will lead to creating specific rules in international law by which the strong advanced states and their banks will abide, respect and honor financial rights.

In his statement the chairman of the Arab Monetary Fund suggested holding a seminar--to be attended by leading Arab and non-Arab financial and international economic experts--to discuss the U.S. decision to freeze some assets, deposits and investments in American banks.

The chairman of the Arab Monetary Fund stressed that the stability of the international monetary system has been subjected to a severe disruption because of the U.S. action freezing some assets, deposits and investments in American banks and their branches. He said that this action constitutes a serious precedent in international financial and monetary relations.

He also siad that the Arab Monetary Fund has considered all aspects of this serious precedent created by the U.S. decision because it is eager to achieve the necessary stability in order to promote international monetary and financial relations and to arrive at legal and financial rules that will exclude the possibility of applying this serious precedent to Arab assets, deposits and investments in the advanced industrial states as well as in the international financial and monetary markets in general.

Dr Jawad Hashim said that it is a natural thing for the Arab Monetary Fund to be concerned about this matter since it has liquid deposits in several American banks, as well as their branches abroad.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES S. LEBANON ISSUE

NC221605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Arab League general secretariat representative Hammad as-Sid met today with Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. After the meeting As-Sid said that UNIFIL insistently urged the deployment of the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon.

As-Sid pointed out that the Arab Followup Committee first held a dialog with the parties who had adopted the Tunis summit resolutions, such as Lebanon, the PLO and Syria, whose forces are stationed in Lebanon. This was initiated at the request of the Lebanese Government on the basis that should these parties agree on the deployment of the army, only the implementation of the agreement would remain.

As-Sid said that the most important factor prior to the implementation is to take the opinion of the southern Lebanese people into consideration.

Further Statement

NC230844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The visit of Arab League representative Hammad as-Sid to Damascus last night was part of the Lebanese-Syrian-Arab coordination for implementing the resolutions on southern Lebanon. During his visit to Damascus, As-Sid met with some officials in the Syrian Foreign Ministry after which he returned to Beirut aboard a special plane put at his disposal by the army command because of weather conditions.

As-Sid made a statement indicating that the result of his visit and meetings was positive. On the purpose of his visit, he said: The mission was at the request of the Arab League secretary general to discuss Arab League and Syrian questions. The question of the army entry into South Lebanon was also discussed. As-Sid affirmed that Syria agrees to the army entering southern Lebanon, as expressed by its representative to the Arab Followup Committee Col Muhammad Ghanim.

'Arafat on Army Deployment

NC231330 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to Arab World 1245 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] At noon today, brother leader Abu 'Ammar met with Hammad As-Sid, the Arab League representative in the Arab Followup Committee. Following the meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar said: I affirmed to the brother representative of the Arab League our firm stand that we declared during the tripartite meeting that was held at Government House among the prime minister and ministers, the members of the Followup Committee and the Palestinian delegation--namely, that we welcome the Lebanese Army's entry into all Lebanese areas.

We hope that the army's entry into Tyre will be followed immediately by its entry into Marj 'Uyun and the entire border strip area. Our firm strategic stand is that we uphold the unity of Lebanon, people and land, and we support the reimposition of the legal Lebanese authority of all of Lebanon's territory.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: It is my right to ask about any occupied area in the Arab homeland. We are ready to be on standby to move as an advance unit with the Lebanese Army to Marj 'Uyun, Bint Jubayl, Al-Khayam and other areas whenever the Lebanese authorities wish us to do so.

ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL EXTENDS ADF MANDATE IN LEBANON

NC231755 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] It was reported from Tunis that the Arab League Council has decided to extend the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in Lebanon for 6 more months beginning 26 January. The council had held a special meeting at the level of the permanent delegates in Tunis.

AL-HUSS OPENS ARAB SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTERS CONFERENCE

NC211945 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] This evening at the Summerland Hotel, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss opened the Arab Social Affairs Ministers Conference, which is being attended by the heads of the delegations; members of the ministerial committee participating in the conference; Arab League Assistant Secretary General Ambassador As'ad al'As'ad; directors general; other officials; representatives of internal bodies; and journalists.

In the opening speech Prime Minister al-Huss said: Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to welcome you to this steadfast Arab country. Your meeting in Lebanon today under the slogan "In aid of Lebanon" has deep significance for us, particularly since you not only represent your governments but the entire Arab nation. Your meeting expresses the solidarity of the entire Arab nation with Lebanon in its honorable steadfastness in the face of the most ferocious aggression against a helpless country by a usurping enemy.

The question of southern Lebanon has caused a deep human tragedy and an acute social problem. However, it is above all a national pan-Arab and fateful question. Thus our repeated calls to our Arab brothers for real and effective participation in shouldering the pan-Arab repsonsibilities toward souther Lebanon.

We believe that the southern Lebanon question is a joint Arab responsibility and consequently must be tackled by all Arabs. We are aware that our Arab brothers share this view and realize the gravity of the situation in southern Lebanon for the future of the Lebanese Arabs.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES RALLY AT BEIRUT ARAB UNIVERSITY

NC231532 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to Arab World 1130 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Speech by PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat at a rally held on 22 January at Beirut Arab University on the first anniversary of the "martyrdom" of Fatah leader 'Ali Hasan Salamah--recorded]

[Excerpts] Carter, and before him Kissinger, thought that they could change the equation in the Middle East by a plot here and a plot there. However, I tell them one thing. I tell them [sentence left incomplete]. What happened brothers? Begin, Carter and As-Sadat, who impudently said, "No more wars"--What were they able to do? They sent us one-third of the Israeli Army in an attempt to make the Joint Command kneel down. What happened, brothers? This Lebanese fighter, with his brother the Palestinian fighter, made this epic and miracle called the epic and miracle of the 8-day war. [applause]

It is no coincidence at all, brothers. And I am saying this so that I may be heard by the Arab Followup Committee which has come to implement the Tunis summit resolutions. The committee must know that it has come to implement the Tunis summit resolutions, not the resolutions of those who are plotting against Lebanon and its Arabism.

Those who are in a hurry to enter Tyre must understand. It is very important for them to enter Tyre, but it is not important for them to enter Marj 'Uyun. They forget Marj 'Uyun, which is occupied by the Israeli Army as a result of a U.S. decision. It is this Lebanese fighter and his brother the Palestinian brother who are preventing the enemy from expanding further the area of his occupation.

It is important for them to enter Tyre, brothers, but it is not important for them to enter Marj 'Uyun. I want to ask them who defended Tyre and who made Marj 'Uyun fall. We defended Tyre and they made Marj 'Uyun fall. [applause]

They could not complete their objective in 8 days. Weizman held a press conference and said: The operation is over. We took thousands of prisoners. There are thousands of wounded. There are thousands of dead. We took thousands of tons [of weapons and equipment].

I remember that President Sarkis sent me an envoy, who said to me: Let us change the Cairo agreement. [I answered]: Why brother, why should we change the Cairo agreement? He said: You have been expelled from the south. I asked him: From whom have you obtained your information? He said: Weizman said so. [laughter] I told him: Okay, but wait at least until we gather our martyrs. If you say I have thousands of martyrs, I need a grace period of 48 hours. Wait a bit. Wait for me. However, I want to tell you and I want you to tell your big master, the American maestro, that he has entered a hornets' nest and he will only leave it defeated. This is what happened, brothers. [applause]

When I was in Tunis, the situation there was upside down. The minister who is called Butrus Khuri--no, his name is Fu'ad Butrus--came raising hell and threatening the Arabs, saying: Either you support me or I will look for others.

It should be understood that we, who are not bothered by the threats of the masters in America, are not bothered by the threats of the small ones in the Arab area. [applause] Everyone must know this.

Brothers, our path is long and difficult. The normalization of relations [between Egypt and Israel] is a sad thing. However, I am sure that the Egyptian people will not accept this plot. The Egyptian people will not accept this treason. They will not accept the return of a handful of Sinai sand with a truncated sovereignty in exchange for Jerusalem, its domes, minarets and belfries.

As-Sadat is not shaken by the occupation of Jerusalem. As-Sadat is not shaken by the occupation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. As-Sadat is not shaken by the occupation of Bethlehem, the birthplace of Christ. As-Sadat is not shaken by the occupation of Palestine. He is [word indistinct] because of Afghanistan. May he wake up. [laughter] Afghanistan is important to him.

PFLP'S HABASH ON SAHARAN WAR, ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

LD231007 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Jan 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Correspondent report: "George Habash Says at Press Conference: Saharan Revolution Is a Genuine, Complete Experiment"]

[Excerpts] Dr George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], held a press conference in Algiers yesterday following a visit to the liberated territories of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, at which he spoke about the Palestinian delegation's impressions of the Saharan people's achievements on the popular level and their revolutionary experiment in the various political, military and organizational fields.

Dr Habash said: We found ourselves witnessing a long-standing revolutionary experiment worthy of every appreciation and support, with its masses organized on a democratic basis, rallied around the revolution, believing in the justice of their cause, enjoying a high militant spirit and having faith in victory.

With regard to the military situation, Dr George Habash said: We indeed found a politicized Saharan Liberation Army, highly efficient, organized and effective. It is indeed determined to achieve victory. This was the impression we gained during our visit to the liberated town of Mahbes, where we saw the scars of the Saharan fighters' victory against the invading royal forces. Despite three defense lines and trenches, the heavy weapons in the invading royalist forces' hands, and the open desert, the Saharan fighters were able to liberate the town and rout the invading army.

Replying to a question regarding the proposed Islamic Conference to be held in Pakistan, he said that the Arab struggle and the battle against Zionism in the occupied territories must not be diverted into peripheral battles. He wondered why no such conference was held against the U.S. plans aimed at perpetuating Zionist occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories or against the U.S. plans to back reactionary regimes such as the Moroccan king in the west and Sultan Qabus in the east.

Concluding, he hailed the final statement issued by the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries on this subject.

BAHRAIN

WALDHEIM ARRIVES IN MANAMA FOR 1-DAY VISIT

NC231617 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 23 January--UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim arrived in Manama from Islamabad this evening for a 1-day visit to the State of Bahrain. He was met on arrival by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Meets With Khalifah

NC231830 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1815 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 23 January--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, met here this evening with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, who is currently on a visit to Bahrain. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the Bahraini prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, the heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister, and Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, the interior minister.

The GULF NEWS AGENCY has learned that Dr Waldheim briefed his highness the amir of Bahrain on the results of his visits to India and Pakistan and his meeting with officials there. The two sides also reviewed current developments in the Arab and international arenas and issues on the UN agenda, such as the Middle East and other international issues.

Waldheim Departure Statement

NC240802 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 24 January--UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and the delegation accompanying him left Manama this morning for New York after a 1-day visit to Bahrain.

Before leaving, Dr Waldheim told the GULF NEWS AGENCY that he had intensive discussions during his visit with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, regarding international questions, particularly those connected with the latest developments in Afghanistan and Iran.

The UN secretary general said his discussions were useful and fruitful and showed understanding for the situation. He said he was acquainted with the subjects raised by his highness the amir of Bahrain and his government.

Asked his evaluation of the present situation in Southwest Asia, he said: I believe that the present matters there are the most serious international issues facing the United Nations after the Cuban crisis. We must carry out intensive efforts, whether by the international community or by the United Nations, to prevent the situation from collapsing and to preserve the international peace and cooperation.

He expressed hope that there will not be an international confrontation between the two superpowers in the area because such a confrontation would have negative results on the international situation, particularly the areas where tension now prevails.

Asked if he is optimistic about the imminent release of the American hostages in Iran, he said: I still hope the hostages will be released. I am in constant contact with the Iranian foreign minister and the Iranian UN delegation in an attempt to reach a formula acceptable to the Iranian people's aspirations and at the same time get the American hostages released.

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC211723 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1645 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 21 January--Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumine Bahdon Farah and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Manama from Qatar this evening for a 2-day visit as part of a tour of Gulf states.

Departs for Oman

NC221923 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1845 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 22 January--Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumine Bahdon Farah left Manama for the Sultanate of Oman this evening on the last leg of a tour which has taken him to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE and Bahrain.

KUWAIT

MINISTER HUSAYN: GULF STATES AGREE ON CONFRONTING USSR

LD231010 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The minister of state for the affairs of the council of ministers, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, in a press statement today said the Gulf states have agreed to submit a joint proposal before the Islamic ministers' conference to be held next Saturday in Islamabad to confront Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The statement carried by AL-QABAS did not cast any light on this proposal or the countries which adopted it. Husayn said: "A joint Gulf stand has been agreed on regarding the stands which should be taken against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

He added that contacts which were taking place among the Gulf countries, along with the visit of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to both Kuwait and Baghdad last Sunday, "have greatly contributed in coordinating stands toward situation in Afghanistan." He said the contacts would be completed during the convening of the conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries. The Kuwaiti minister expected that the meeting will endorse previous decisons by Islamic conferences calling for the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and "will call for joint Islamic action in this connection."

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES BREAKING RELATIONS WITH USSR, AFGHANISTAN

LD231020 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today said that Kuwait will be submitting to the Islamic conference, to be held in Islamabad on Saturday. It will be a draft resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories.

The paper said this double call constituted part of Kuwait's position on the Afghan situation which will be submitted to the Muslim foreign ministers' conference at their meeting to discuss Soviet interv ntion in Afghanistan.

It quoted official sources as having said that Kuwait did not agree to breaking off relations with the Soviet Union or Afghanistan because such an arrangement "is wrong and unacceptable, because it means breaking off relations with the whole socialist group." AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM said the Kuwaiti draft resolution will be the subject of discussion by the foreign ministers of the Gulf states prior to the Islamabad meeting. It added that the resolution will demand as necessary that the United States pressure Israel into withdrawing from Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories in order to establish peace in the Middle East.

The paper said the Kuwaiti sources believed that this call "will realize the Palestinians' wish and would disperse their fears that this conference will not be working in the interests of the Palestinian cause."

FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES RETURN TO PARLIAMENTARY LIFE

LD240944 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0812 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah said today that the government is determined and serious concerning a return to parliamentary life in Kuwait after a suspension for over 3 years. In statements to chief editors of local papers published today, he said that contacts in this connection will be resumed at the end of this month after the return of Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah from his medical treatment in London. He pointed out that these contacts which Ash-Shaykh Sa'd began last year were interrupted due to surgery on his right eye. These consultations are aimed at appointing a committee to revise the constitution in preparation for new elections.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES DJIBOUTI DELEGATION

LD031602 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] A round of official talks was held at noon today at the Foreign Ministry between a delegation from Djibouti, led by His Excellency Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and an Omani delegation led by His Excellency Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs.

For Djibouti the talks were attended by His Excellency 'Abdallah (Robieh), vice president of the chamber of deputies; Aden Shaykh, Djibouti's ambassador in Jidda and (Fahmi) Ahmad [third name indistinct].

For Oman the talks were attended by His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry; His Excellency Ambassador Malallah Habib, chief of the Department of Legal Affairs; and Muhammad Yusuf [name indistinct], officer-in-charge of the Department of African and Arab States in the Foreign Ministry.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and matters of common interest.

His excellency Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, has held meetings with His Excellency Hilal ibn Hamad as-Sammar, minister of justice; His Excellency Yahya Mahfuz al-Mundhuri, minister of education; and His Excellency Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Harithi, minister of electricity and water. These meetings were attended by the delegation accompanying his excellency the visiting minister.

His excellency the Djibouti foreign minister arrived in the country early this morning for a visit to the sultanate. He was received at the airport by His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and his excellency the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry.

PDRY

ISMA'IL RECEIVES SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S BAKDASH

LD231544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium last night received brother Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian CP, who is currently visiting the republic at the head of a party delegation. During the meeting the two exchanged views on cooperation between the YSP and the Syrian CP. Brother Khalid Bakdash expressed appreciation for the revolutionary experience and the progressive achievements of the people of Democratic Yemen and the efforts of the Yemeni toiling masses to develop their material and moral life under the guidance of the YSP.

The two reviewed the current developments [word indistinct] the Arab situation and the importance of strengthening the unity of the free nationalist Arab forces to enable them to face the designs of American imperialism, Zionism and As-Sadat. They also discussed relations between the YSP and the Syrian CP and the need to promote them at all levels.

The meeting was attended by brother Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

ADEN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CRITICIZE ISLAMABAD MEETING

LD231628 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] A statement issued today by the Arab liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden said that the call for holding a meeting of the foreign ministers of Muslim countries in Islamabad on the very day that the Zionists would be normalizing their relations with the As-Sadat regime was designed to divert the attention of Muslims from what was taking place in the occupied territories, such as the continuing occupation, violation of the sacred places in holy Jerusalem and complete disregard of the dignity of Islam and the Muslims, despite the fact that a previous conference of Muslim countries held in Rabat had condemned the Camp David agreement and decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the organization.

The statement also said that the call came to guard against conspiracies being hatched against the Iranian Revolution and also to strike against the Afghan revolution and the freedom of the Afghan people to choose (?the vehicle) of their progress and development, free from the will of the imperialists and their agents. It was also intended to belittle the disinterested assistance given by the socialist community, the USSR in particular, to the people of Afghanistan.

The statement called on the masses of our Arab nation to press their governments to take the appropriate measures to stop the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary attack by severing political and economic relations with American imperialism, to stop pumping oil and gas for it, to close the markets for its goods, to work to give the masses a free rein to devote their energies in the furtherance of this legitimate and just struggle and (?to strengthen) the bonds of strategic and allied struggle with the states of the socialist community led by the USSR [word indistinct] for our peoples.

The statement hailed the resolutions of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front states in Damascus. It reaffirmed the need to speed up the holding of the fourth summit of the states of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front as a pressing necessity in the stand against the conspiracies being hatched against our Arab peoples, and in particular the Palestinian Arab people.

The Arab liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden hailed the struggle of the masses of the Afghan people under the leaders of their nationalist movement against the Islamic [as heard] policy pursued by the traitor As-Sadat.

QATAR

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DOHA 20 JAN

NC201614 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1520 GMT 20 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Doha, 20 January--Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumine Farah arrived here this evening from Abu Dhabi on a visit of several days to Qatar in the course of a tour of Arab gulf states.

Farah carries a letter for the Qatari amir, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, from Djibouti President Hassen Gouled on bilateral relations and ways of developing them as well as on current Arab, African and international issues.

GOVERNMENT, DJIBOUTI DECLARE SUPPORT FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD191248 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Qatar and Djibouti have decided not to take part in the Moscow Olympic games in July following the Saudi call to boycott these games in protest against the Soviet invasion of the sister state of Afghanistan. The news came in two cables received by His Royal Highness Prince Faysal ibn Fahd, president general for youth welfare and chairman of the Arab Saudi Olympic committee, from Shaykh Thamir ibn Hamad Al Thani, deputy chairman of the supreme council of youth welfare in the state of Qatar, and from the minister of national education, youth and sports in the state of Djibouti. The two cables affirmed Qatar's and Djibouti's full and absolute support for the stand taken by the Arab Saudi Olympic committee, which is anxious to defend the causes of youth of the Muslim world.

SAUDI ARABIA

GROUP FORMING TO RECEIVE FUNDS FOR AFGHAN MUSLIMS

LD231358 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--Royal consent has been granted to form a committee under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Riyadh district, to receive donations for the Muslim Mujahidin in Afghanistan.

HABIB CHATTI RECEIVED BY FAHD IBN 'ABD AL-'AZIZ

LD231128 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1102 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers, at 1300 today received Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic congress organization.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS ORGANIZATION DELEGATION DEPARTS JIDDAH

LD231212 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Jiddah--The delegation of the general secretariat of the Islamic Congress Organization left Jiddah at noon today for Islamabad, to attend the emergency session of the conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic states. It begins its work Saturday to discuss the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The delegation, which includes a number of senior officials in the secretariat, is headed by Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Congress Organization. He will leave Jiddah on Thursday.

DELEGATION FOR ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING LISTED

LD231408 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1240 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Jidda--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, will leave Riyadh tomorrow morning at the head of the kingdom's delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers' conference to be held in Islamabad on Saturday.

The kingdom's delegation comprises: Ash-Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, foreign ministry undersecretary for political affairs; Ash-Shaykh Samir ash-Shihabi, the kingdom's ambassador to Pakistan; Ash-Shaykh Ahmad al-Mubarak, head of the Islamic department at the Foreign Ministry; Ash-Shaykh Isma'il ash-Shiri, head of the Arab department at the Foreign Ministry; Ash-Shaykh Hassan ash-Shawwaf, director of the foreign minister's office; Ash-Shaykh Abbas Ghazzawi, director of the Asian-African department; Dr Nizar Madani, adviser at the Foreign Ministry; and Dr 'Abd al-Majid Ni'matallah.

Official Leaves for Meeting

LD240949 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0822 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh: Habib ash-Shatti, secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization, left Riyadh this morning for Islamabad to attend the emergency meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers, which will open there on Saturday. It is common knowledge that discussion at this meeting will center on the Soviet communist invasion of the sisterly state of Afghanistan.

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR ARAB UNITY

LD231144 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0605 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Moumine Bahdon, foreign minister of Djibouti, has stressed that his country is committed to the resolutions of the Tunis conference and that with all its resources it stands with the Arab brethren in the just struggle to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Bahdon, in a statement to AL-JAZIRAH, published today, called for unification of Arab ranks and for keeping the Arab Gulf region free from the designs against it, staying out of international conflicts.

The Djibouti foreign minister once again reiterated his country's denunciation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and demanded the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghan territory. Regarding the Arab conflict with the Zionist enemy, Bahdon once again stressed Djibouti's denunciation of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and called for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and return of their land and the overall Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. The Djibouti foreign minister praised existing relations between the kingdom and Djibouti. He said that the stands of both countries are in agreement on many Arab and international issues.

SNA: NIGER ENVOY ASSAILS USSR, HAILS GOVERNMENT AID

LD221300 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ad-Dammam--Haj Oumarou Amadou, the ambassador of Niger to the kingdom, made public his country's denunciation and opposition to the blatant communist intervention in Afghanistan. The ambassador stressed Niger's full support for all efforts being exerted in various forms to help the Muslim Afghan people regain their security and stability.

Haj Oumarou stressed that Niger will not restore its relations with the Zionist enemy because of its continued occupation of holy Jerusalem and sacred Islamic places. The ambassador of Niger, in an interview with AL-YAWM, published today, explained that Niger's decision to sever relations with the Zionist entity sprang from Islamic considerations.

The ambassador praised relations between the kingdom of Niger, which he described as strong and firm. He said that these relations are bolstered by the Islamic faith. He added that political relations between the two countries are based on a set of integral linkages which enable understanding to prevail over all international issues. Moreover, the viewpoints of both countries coincide on all Islamic and humane aspects.

Haj Oumarou praised the assistance given by the kingdom to his country and to various African and developing countries, and its continuing efforts to curtail world inflation and fight price increases.

RIYADH SEES CAIRO PRESS REPORT AS 'CHEAP INTRIGUE'

LD231231 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--An official source has commented on an item published by ROSE AL-YUSUF, which said that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, told a Netherlands journalist that he would not rest or relax until he destroyed As-Sadat, by saying that His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in fact had not met any Dutch journalist and did not say anything in this connection. The source added: Our policy, God be praised, since the era of King 'Abd al-'Aziz to the present day does not rely on or resort to any kind of intrigue or liquidations and this is clear and well known.

The source commented by saying: The report published in ROSE AL-YUSIF shows that many of the enemies of the Arab nation are striving to spread division and cheap intrigue, which does not surprise us at all these days, but it is our duty to be aware of the seriousness and the scale of the phase we are undergoing which demands that we work with sincerity and faith in order to spare our nation any new shocks, that we cry out against the dangers surrounding us and that we raise ourselves above any form of vituperation, which in no way benefits the nation.

UAE

DELEGATION TO ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE FORMED

NC221647 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1607 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 22 January--The UAE delegation to the Islamic states foreign ministers special conference which will be held in Islamabad this Saturday to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was formed today. The delegation will be led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah.

MOUMINE FARAH LEAVES COUNTRY FOR QATAR

NC201415 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jan--Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumine Farah and the accompanying delegation left Abu Dhabi this afternoon for Doha following a 2-day visit to the UAE in the course of a tour of the area.

During the visit, Farah conveyed a letter to UAE president, His Highness Saykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, from Djibouti president, Hassan Gouled, pertaining to relations between the two countries and current Arab conditions.

During the visit Farah held discussions with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah on current Arab conditions and the situation in the Horn of Africa and the area.

PETROLEUM MINISTER REPORTEDLY ESCAPES POISONING ATTEMPT

NC210958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 21 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 January--UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has escaped another attempt to assassinate him by a poisonous parcel sent from the FRG.

Giving details of this assassination attempt, the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-FAJR says today that 2 days ago Dr al-'Utaybah received Mr Royheim Murato, the Japanese ambassador to the UAE, who informed Dr al-'Utaybah that he had received a parcel from West Germany and that on opening the parcel he had found another parcel with a letter attached to is asking the ambassador to hand over the smaller parcel to the minister of petroleum and natural resources.

The newspaper adds that Dr al-'Utaybah became suspicious and refrained from opening the parcel, which he later handed to the security authorities, who in turn discovered that the parcel contained botanical samples, some herbs and a letter containing interesting topics which draw the reader's attention and make him read it in full. It was discovered that the letter is poisonous and that it can kill anyone who merely touches it.

The newspaper links this attempt with a previous incident which occurred in Caracas on 19 December during the OPEC ministerial meeting, when unknown men tried to put poison in Dr al-'Utaybah's food. Dr al-'Utaybah, however, escaped the assassination attempt when he did not eat the poisonous food, for he had lunch that day at the table of Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

YAR

GOVERNMENT TO SEND DELEGATION TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD222120 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2032 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Jidda--The Yemen Arab Republic today agreed to take part in the conference of the member states of the Islamic Conference Organization in Islamabad on Saturday to discuss the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Thus, a total of 30 Islamic states have agreed so far to take part in the conference.

PDRY COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGES

JN232032 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Text] San'a, 23 January--PDRY Communications Minister Mahmud 'Abdallah Rashid 'Ushaysh arrived here today on a 1-week visit.

Minister 'Ushaysh said he was carrying two messages from 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, for YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. The content of the messages was not disclosed.

Minister 'Ushayshi added that he will hold talks with the YAR minister of communications on transport and communication.

AS-SADAT, KHALIL RECEIVE ROMANIAN PREMIER VERDET

NC231535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1449 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 January--President Muhammad Anwar As-Sadat today received Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet.

His excellency the Romanian prime minister was also received by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-AHRAM

NC240912 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 24 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 January--Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the areas which have been liberated in Sinai under the peace agreement would have required Egypt to wage two wars of the same caliber as the October 1973 War in preparations, planning, costs in lives, funds and equipment, to liberate it by force.

He said that the ammunition used by the Egyptian planes in the first strike in the October War and the ammunition used by our artillery in operations cost about 20 million pounds for exactly 54 minutes. In addition to this the losses in men and equipment were much higher than this figure.

In a special interview published in the newspaper AL-AHRAM today, General 'Ali said that the peace with Israel does not mean absolute peace, because there are dangers lying in wait for us and for the area. One of these dangers is the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the objectives of which might include an attempt to blockade and isolate Egypt politically.

On Egypt's armament, the defense minister said that the United States is now fully convinced that Egypt constitutes one of the major elements of stability in the area. This was reflected in the U.S. policy of providing Egypt, under the second U.S. loan, with sophisticated land, naval and air arms and air defense arms which will help Egypt concentrate on quality, not quantity.

Asked what type of threats, besides Israel, the area may be subjected to Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: These include the dangers threatening the area such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and Aden, the South Yemen invasion of northern Yemen, the events in Chad, Libya and Sudan and the Ethiopian attacks on some Sudanese villages. He said the Soviet presence in Aden, Libya and Ethiopia are also all dangers threatening the whole area.

The minister of defense and war production noted that there are other dangers in Europe which will inevitably effect the security of the Mediterranenan. This is in addition to several dangers surrounding us from all directions, which will not end through any agreement with Israel or with any other state.

Asked about the views of some people that if Libya ventures on a military action against Egypt it would be a kind of suicide, he said: I disdain no one. It suffices to know that the armed forces in Libya cannot deply more than a third of their tanks, planes and other arms. He asked: Who would deploy all these arms?

He said: At present there are in Libya pilots from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Syria, Cuba, and Democratic Korea, although Korea decided to withdraw its pilots following the recent talks which Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak had with President Kim Il-Song.

The defense minister emphasized that our policy is one of defense in the first place and is not based on any hostile intentions against Libya or any other state.

Regarding the objectives of the Soviet movements, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali outlined that the Soviet movements in Southeast Asia, in the African belt area and up to the Islamic area have only one goal; namely, an attempt to apply the old concept of reaching warm waters and open seas. In the Aram area we find the Soviet attempts to reach the Arab Gulf and dominate Bab el-Mandeb and the Red Sea.

In Egypt, the Soviet objectives might include at present the blockading and isolation of Egypt politically. It is regrettable that those seeking to achieve these Soviet objectives, whether they are aware of this or not, are the Arab rejectionist states.

On the stability which is currently prevailing in Egypt despite the dangers surrounding it, the defense and war production minister said at the end of his interview: This was due to the fact that we in Egypt enjoy a balance of everything. We have no sectarian or class distinction and no extremism or contradictions which prevail in other neighboring societies. If we add to all this a military power, capability and experience, it will further the stability which the area is currently lacking.

DEATH OF 'STRUGGLE ORGANIZATION' LEADER REPORTED

NC221436 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1348 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Alexandria, Jan 22 (MENA)--Defendant 'Ali Mustafa al-Mughrabi, head of the terrorist Al-Jihad [struggle] organization, died today in Alexandria's main university hospital. The defendant had been under treatment in the intensive care unit since he was arrested on 13 January in his hideout in Alexandria's eastern suburb Al-Mandarah.

Counselor Sami Mubarbari, attorney general for Alexandria east, ordered an autopsy in concurrence with a court physician to determine the cause of death before issuing a burial license.

When the security forces arrived to arrest Al-Mugharabi, he resisted them. He also fired repeatedly on them, which led to the death of Lt Gen Muhammad Hafni of Alexandria State Security Intelligence.

After being surrounded the defendent also threw a number of explosive charges at the security men in a desperate attempt to escape. The defendant was finally arrested after several bullets hit him in an exchange of fire with the security men.

Following his arrest, the accused was taken to the main university hospital in Alexandria, where he was put in the intensive care room. Several attempts were made to save his life. After the accused's health condition noticeably improved, the physicians allowed his interrogation. His health, however, deteriorated yesterday evening and he died this morning.

It is worth mentioning that during his interrogation the accused made grave confessions which revealed the dimensions of the terrorist and criminal plan of the so-called deviationist Al-Jihad organization, which aimed at causing sectarian sedition and threatening national unity.

The accused confessed that he had broken away from the Al-Jihad organization after he and other members discovered that they were under strict surveillance by the security authorities, who arrested the main members of the organization last October. Their interrogation is still going with the knowledge of the State Supreme Security Prosecution Office.

The accused installed himself as a head of the organization in Alexandria and was able to recruit some deviationist elements whom he asked to participate with him in implementing his terrorist plan by throwing explosives at a number of places of worship. The security authorities thwarted this plan before it could achieve its aims.

The investigations carried out by the state security departments--which were also confirmed by the confessions of the accused 'Ali Mustafa al-Mughrabi--have led to the arrest of the runaway members of the organization, who participated in implementing his terrorist plan.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM EDITORIAL ON NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS

LD230957 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 19 Jan 80 p 8 LD

[Ibrahim Sa'dah 'Political Situation" column: "We Will Not Lose Anything"]

[Text] Egypt, represented by the People's Assembly, and the government, in the person of Dr Mustafa Khalil, have agreed on the need for deliberation in taking steps to normalize relations between Egypt and Israel in accordance with the provisions of the peace treaty between the two countries.

The Egyptian stand on both the official and popular levels has been the natural result of the recent stand adopted by the Israeli negotiator at the negotiating table between Egypt and Israel.

No two persons in our country can differ on rejecting the statements made by the Israeli leaders. For some time now, we have been following these statements with much surprise and bewilderment and wondering what precisely the Israelis want.

The peace agreement signed by the two sides at Camp David is not a secret one; its provisions and articles have been debated, studied, explained and published. Moreover, the agreement received the support of a sweeping majority of the Egyptian people, against a meager minority which rejected it.

This means that we have to implement the agreement, adhere to its provisions and honor our signature on it.

Egypt has done all this. The Egyptian negotiator has done everything in his power to show good will, to implement the agreement, to adhere to it and honor his pledge before the whole world to implement it. Egypt has agreed to recognize the state of Israel, to normalize relations with it, to open the borders between the two countries and to cooperate according to internationally recognized traditions in order to insure security and safety for all the area's peoples.

What Egypt has done is known to the entire world, but what Israel has done continues to bewilder not only Egypt but also people in Israel itself.

When Menahem Begin returned to his country after concluding his round of talks with President Anwar as-Sadat in Aswan, he made strange statements that answered some Israeli writers, who wrote in their newspapers that President Anwar as-Sadat had been able to condemn Menahem Begin before world public opinion.

This image of Menahem Begin does not differ much from reality, from the reality of the Israeli prime minister's stand and the extent of his acceptance of the peace agreement, of his commitment to implement it and of his honoring of his signature on it.

Egypt's stand on the problem of occupied Jerusalem has never changed. The Egyptian negotiator never approved--either before or since the signing of the Camp David agreement--the Israeli view of the status of Jerusalem. The articles of the peace agreement in no way support the Israelis' dreams regarding the city.

On every occasion that the problem of Jerusalem was raised, the Egyptian negotiator declared his specific rejection of continued Israeli occupation of that city and of Israel's insistence on transferring its capital from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem--an explicit and clear stand that is not open to negotiations, renouncement or compromise.

Despite the Israeli leaders' awareness of this Egyptian stand, which has not changed and will not change, the Israeli prime minister returned from Aswan to declare at his country's airport that Jerusalem had become Israel's capital forever. Begin thus brought to deadlock the tripartite negotiations to resolve the Jersualem problem. No one knows when the deadlock will be broken.

The same thing happened when he began to implement what had previously been agreed regarding Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector. Egypt wants the inhabitants of these areas to attain their full rights. This can be achieved only by transferring legislative, executive and judicial powers to the Palestinian authority. The Israeli negotiator rejects all this. He rejects the Palestinian people's exercise of their right to determine their own fate and to rule themselves by themselves. The Israeli negotiator wants to give the Palestinians some rights, but under continued Israeli sovereignty.

Once again, the Israeli prime minister brought us to a deadlock regarding the solution of the autonomy problems, just as he did with regard to the Jerusalem problem.

The Israeli negotiator casts all these things aside and talks about the need to expedite the normalization of relations and about starting the exchange of visits. He sends a delegation to look for a headquarters for the new Israeli embassy in Cairo. He sends another delegation to negotiate the purchase of offices for the Israeli airline, and a third delegation to conclude contracts for organized visits by Israeli tourists.

Day after day we hear statements by Israeli businessmen discussing plans to start industrial, agricultural and cultural projects between the two countries. Letters and cables have poured into our offices from Israelis asking to be received to negotiate matters which, according to them, are of interest to the two countries.

What the Israelis have done has surprised and bewildered us and prompted the People's Assembly members, in their reply to the government's statement, to call for deliberation and patience in taking steps to normalize relations between Egypt and Israel. The normalization of relations has never been Egypt's sole purpose in achieving peace. Trade and tourist exchange cannot be the only fruit on the long path which Egypt began with President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem to end the crisis which all of us have been unable to solve throughout the past 30 years.

Egypt has tolerated and continues to tolerate a great deal as a result of its determination and conviction that the path it has chosen to achieve a just peace for all the area's peoples and states is sound. It has tolerated the Arab states' rejection of this policy. It has also put up with the flagrant hostility of these states' governments. It has borne the vindictive measures which the kings and presidents of most of these states have carried out in order to turn us back.

Egypt has put up with all these things. Still, it is prepared to face many other challenges in the hope that it will eventually prove to the whole world in general and, the Arabs in particular, that what it has done is the only solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, which the Arabs have failed to resolve throughout the past years.

This is what Egypt aims at by implementing the peace agreement with Israel. Should Israel insist that the aim is to have commercial, tourist and agricultural exchange with Egypt, nobody here would agree or go along with it. We have declared our stand, clearly and specifically. Time is on our side, and so is right. The dreams of some Israelis will have to wait.

AL-AHRAM BACKS CARTER CALL FOR OLYMPICS TRANSFER

NC220750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 22 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 January--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today warns the Soviet Union that it will pay a high price for its colonialist invasion of Afghanistan and its violation of all international traditions.

The paper says that the Soviet Union was not satisfied to just buy the leftist agents and traitors whom it attempted to install as rulers of the Muslim Afghan people, who renounced them and rejected all their ideas. It also staged a flagrant confrontation with the Afghan people. Therefore, we stress the need to make Moscow aware of the high price it will have to pay for this crime.

The paper adds: We support U.S. President Carter's statement on transferring the Moscow Olympic games this year. We also support the consultations going on among the African states to draw up a unified stand on the Olympic games, which are an international championship competition among honest sportsmen.

The paper asks: Who has said that the honor of organizing such games could be granted to states which violate international law and resolutions?

AL-AHRAM concludes its commentary by saying: The Olympics are an international festival. However, this festival must only be held in a country which respects the world community. Regrettably the Soviet Union's stand does not in any way reflect this respect.

AL-AKHBAR JUSTIFIES OFFERING MILITARY FACILITIES TO U.S.

LD171201 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 11 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Editorial: "The Arabs Facing Future Fraught With Dangers"]

[Excerpts] Since President Anwar as-Sadat declared that Egypt has agreed to provide facilities for a U.S. military presence in order to defend the Arab Gulf and the oil countries in the area, Moscow Radio has been reporting day and night that Egypt has given military bases to the United States in the Middle East and opened the wide door to a U.S. military presence in the area. The reasons and the motives for what Moscow Radio says are well known. But what is strange is that Moscow Radio's hallucinations are being echoed by the Ba'thist radio in Damascus, Al-Qadhdhafi's Jamahiriyah radio and, sometimes Kuwait radio.

It is strange indeed that those people should talk about military bases and criticize such action at a time when they have turned their own countries into Soviet Marxist bases and rule their people with steel and fire for the sake of these bases.

Ba'thist Syria is nothing but a Soviet base directed and controlled by Soviet advisers in order to achieve communist ambitions in the Arab world. Libya, for whose sake Egypt struggled in order to rid it of the bases established after World War II, has been turned by Al-Qadhdhafi into a Marxist base--into a forest of missiles with which Soviet advisers dominate the Arab and African countries as they have done in Chad and Uganda and as they have tried to do in the Sudan. There is also the Soviet base in Aden which they established in order for it to be the main communist springboard for a march on the oil resources in the Arabian Peninsula and the Arab Gulf.

Yet these people shamelessly talk about military bases, deny their existence in their own countries and falsely allege that Egypt has agreed to give military bases to the United States in the Middle East.

The Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan and the Soviets' action in establishing a permanent military presence in Afghanistan has changed the strategic situation in the area, particularly in the Arab homeland--a change which was the aim of this invasion.

Egypt has acted in order to play a part in the international move to confront the Soviet danger threatening the Arab homeland and the Arab oil. It has provided all the facilities possible for strengthening the U.S. forces in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. Such facilities have also been given by Arab countries, such as Omen and Somalia as well as by Kenya, in order to make possible the containment of the Soviet danger and to thwart its future progression.

There are no military bases for a U.S. military presence in the Middle East as there are for a Soviet Marxist presence in Aden, Libya and Ba'thist Syria. There are only facilities restricted to a specific mission.

If the Arabs do not awake now and give up agentry, servitude and surrender they will awaken one day to find that they are no longer in control of their own affairs.

Oppositionist Protests

LD180917 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Text] Cairo--Leader of the opposition Socialist Labor Party Ibrahim Shukri has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that his recent article in the party newspaper ASH-SHA'B, published under the title "Multiplicity of Parties Is Not the Only Way to Democracy," has intended to suggest that state decisions must be adopted in a truly democratic manner, "so that no decision is taken individually and the Egyptian People's Assembly is given the opportunity to participate in decisionmaking, so that we will not be surprised by decisions contrary to established Egyptian policies."

Continuing, the opposition leader said: "Egypt is a nonalined state, therefore our actions must be within such a policy. If a step needs to be taken toward adopting a certain measure, approval of such a step must first be obtained."

Shukri said that he meant to refer to certain decisions adopted in Egypt recently, such as the question of facilities reportedly offered to the United States and what has been said about the Egyptian Air Force having actually carried out exercises with the U.S. Air Force in preparation for granting such facilities. "Since this decision affects the policy of nonalinement which Egypt pursues, the matter should have been put to the People's Assembly and its approval obtained. This would have facilitated discussion of the reasons why the decision was taken."

Shukri also referred to the question of piping Nile water to Jerusalem. He said: A matter like this is governed by agreements with sister countries, particularly Sudan. The decision should not have been taken in the way that it was. Instead, it should have been submitted for discussion, so as to avoid any misunderstanding and to stop the rumors that Nile waters were to flow as far as the Negev.

Shurki added: "A serious matter like this should be discussed and not be left to individual opinion, particularly since the statement in question was made at a time when Menahem Begin was being intrasigent on the question of settlements, Jerusalem and the type of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. Therefore, decisions must be adopted more democratically, through genuine democratic action, so as to insure their implementation and so that Egypt will not shoulder burdens it can do without."

Referring to the Egyptian-Soviet relations, Shukri said that he is against keeping the Egyptian ambassador to Moscow in Cairo.

EGYPT, PRC WIND UP TALKS ON TOURISM 23 JAN

NC231548 Cairo MENA in English 1500 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan--Talks between the Arab Republic of Egypt and People's Republic of China in the field of tourism wound up here today. The Egyptian side to the talks was headed by Dr Mahmud Amin 'Abd al-Hafiz, minister of tourism and civil aviation, while the Chinese side was headed by chairman of the Chinese Tourism Authority.

Talks between the two sides tackled a draft agreement for mutual cooperation in the field of tourism comprising the exchange of expertise and experts in the sphere of working organs in the tourism field and the legislative framework which controls the tourist activity, tourist and hotel training, price and tourist services policy, summer and winter resorts development developing archeological places and organizing visits of tourist groups between both countries.

In two statements 'Abd al-Hafiz and the Chinese official underlined the strong relations between the two countries and expressed hope that peace would prevail all over the world and in particular the Middle East area and Asia.

They both denounced all acts and deeds which endanger world peace and in particular the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The Chinese tourist delegation arrived in Cairo on January 18 and is due to leave for home next Friday.

ARAB, ISLAMIC COUNTRIES URGED TO ACT AGAINST SOVIET DANGER

LD230945 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 20 Jan 80 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "The Islamic World in the Face of Soviet Danger"]

[Excerpts] In the past 2 days the Soviet Union has continued its large-scale military movements, transporting to the invaded areas in Afghanistan a number of units specialized in the use of sophisticated weapons. In the meantime, five additional Soviet naval units, including a modern missile cruiser, have entered the China Sea. Agency reports say that the Soviets have ordered a number of their units in Eastern Europe to move, although the destination of these units is not yet known.

These major Soviet military moves, which are increasing daily, prove beyond any doubt that the objective of the Soviet plan is not merely to occupy Afghanistan militarily but goes much further than that. They take into consideration future combat developments and the possibility of intervention by Pakistan or China, which have common borders with Afghanistan.

What is strange in all this is that the United States is still thinking, discussing and holding consultations with those whom it calls allies. In fact, the Americans' extremely slow movement does not match the Soviet danger and Soviet atrocities. The interest shown by the European countries which the United States calls allies has not gone beyond verbal denunciation.

The Islamic countries must realize, because the Soviet danger threatens them and is shaking the ground under their feet, that they should not be like the European countries in their weak stand.

What is most dangerous is that there are client states in the heart of the Islamic world whose rulers are subservient to the Soviet Union. They are waiting for the day when they will carry arms to serve Soviet objectives and raise the standard of the Soviet Union, protector of progress and progressive action against reaction, as they say in their statements.

The matter no longer concerns Afghanistan alone; rather, the Soviet danger threatens Iran and Pakistan, and the signs of that danger have become clear.

Will the Islamic and Arab countries move before it is too late, and before they become an easy prey for the Russian bear?

AKHBAR AL-YAWM CONTRASTS U.S. STANCES ON AFGHANISTAN, PALESTINE

LD230931 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 19 Jan 80 p 16 LD

[Mustafa Amin column: "Idea"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin would be very wrong to believe that the U.S. crisis with Iran or the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is to Israel's advantage or serves its viewpoint.

On the conbrary, the present international tension is not in Israel's interest. In its conflict with the communist world the Western world now needs the Islamic states a thousand times more than it needs Israel. It needs oil from Saudi Arabia, the Gulf, Iran and Indonesia a thousand times more than it needs Zionist influence. It needs Arab and Islamic capital more than Jewish capital. It needs the support of world countries, among which Egypt is significant, more than it needs the Zionist lobby in Congress.

The world today is facing its destiny. At this moment the voice of interests rises above the voice of emotions, particularly since it is today a matter of life and death for the United States and its allies.

When the United States demands the right of self-determination for the Afghan people, it cannot accept the denial of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

At a time when the United States is inciting the world against the Soviet Union because it has seized Afghan territories through invasion and war and has obtained an almost unanimous decision from the Security Council and the general assembly calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw immediately from the territories it has occupied, it cannot defend Israel's occupation of the territories it seized in 1967.

We believe that, by adopting his present stand, Mr Begin is committing the mistake of a lifetime, which could cost him his political life and could lead to voices being raised in Israel saying that Mr Begin has exhausted his purpose, that he does not think with the mentality of the age and does not understand the events of the new era.

The Israeli interior minister's claim that Egypt's total rejection of the Israeli plan is a reversal which sets the negotiations back 6 1/2 months--that is, from the date they began--is incorrect. It is indeed Israel's prevarications in the negotiations, its continued retrenchment, its attempts to interpret terms contrary to their meaning and its denial of the Palestinian people's right which lead toward setback and the collapse of negotiations.

The language of invaders is inappropriate at a time the world is demanding freedom from invasion and invaders.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI WILL ATTEND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN231152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 January--It was officially announced here today that Iraq will participate in the Islamic foreign ministers conference to be held in Islamabad next Saturday. The Iraqi delegation to the conference will be led by Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi. Dr Hammadi announced that the Iraqi delegation will draw the attention of the delegations participating in the conference to the dangers threatening the area as a result of the practices of the superpowers, such as the U.S. moves which seriously threaten the safety, security and sovereignty of the nations in this area.

The Iraqi minister added: The Iraqi stand with regard to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which was announced by President Saddam Husayn in his address on 6 January and which is in keeping with Iraq's independent stands and the nonalined principles, is not a new stand; it is a correct and consistent stand.

Hammadi pointed out that the participation of Iraq in the conference springs from its constant policy of attending all the meetings and conferences of the organization to which it belongs and its desire to reaffirm its stand with regard to various issues.

COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST SIDING WITH EITHER SUPERPOWER

JN231955 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Day after day, the dimensions of the conflict in the Middle East are rapidly expanding, particularly in light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Events and developments are broadening and covering vast areas stretching from South East Asia to the Mediterranean and even to the Horn of Africa.

There is no doubt that developments in these areas are neither random nor a result of regional and local considerations. These developments are planned and supervised to varying extents by imperialist political circles which are rushing to divide the world between them, to control it, and interfere in countries' affairs politically, militarily and economically to serve their objectives, desires and strategic and temporary aims.

If Iran and Afghanistan have been selected for numerous political and economic reasons to become new battlefields for direct or indirect pressure, influence and friction between the two superpowers, what is more dangerous is that these battlefields will be employed to serve other objectives and eventually turn the entire area into hotbeds of tension, instability and chaos. They will be turned into a testing field to implement and apply imperialist concepts opposed to the national interests of the area's peoples.

In this regard, one can explain several phenomena, deviated practices and false policies. One can also analyze the U.S. plans represented in capitulatory deals, treacherous agreements, imperialist pacts, strange settlements and suspicious calls that have been raised in the last years.

Such plans and designs have only led to increasing imperialist pressure to weaken the Arab nation's unity, attack its pan-Arab will, deepen the reality of political fragmentation and to encourage the creation of sectarian and isolationist cantons. The rightists in Lebanon tried and are still trying to create such cantons. And the racists in Iran are creating the appropriate atmosphere and laying the necessary foundations for these cantons and false entities. Moreover, some of the men in power in certain Arab regimes, instigated and guided by foreign circles, are also taking part in this game.

In light of the Afghan events and their repercussions, we can differentiate between three official trends which dictate the stands of various states in the area toward current happenings and developments inside and outside the area.

The first trend is to secretly or publicly support the United States and the imperialist West. This trend took advantage of the Soviet intervention to express its real desires and to announce its allegiance to the United States. Followers of this trend are prepared to prostrate themsevles and open their states to U.S. forces and arms. Naturally, the United States encourages this trend and supports it. Accordingly, the United States has begun to transform Egypt, occupied Palestine, Oman and Pakistan into arms garrisons and permanent bases for its forces.

The second trend is pro-Soviet and includes several states supporting the Soviet Union for many reasons such as political bondage and agent subservience masked by anti-imperialist and progressive slogans. The Soviet Union also encourages and supports this trend by establishing strong relations, sending experts and showering weapons on states like Ethiopia, Aden and Afghanistan to serve its policy and interests.

Since the first and second trends have no place in political, national and pan-Arab action and are manifest only in aggression, intervention in the affairs of others, encouragement of divisions, prejudice and subservience, the soundest and safest trend is the one which expresses the stands of the nations in the region, adheres to principles of neutrality and nonalinement and rejects all pressure and attempts aimed at imposing foreign hegemony.

Our country has bravely represented this trend. Developments have proved the soundness of this trend, particularly in foreseeing events and their results and dimensions. Developments have also proved the soundness of the firm, principled line and pan-Arab liberation policy of our 17 and 30 July revolutions in both Arab and international spheres. Of course, this puts more responsibilities on our shoulders in order to expose the international game and warn of its gravities. The various nations in the area must also shoulder additional duties and adopt stands that serve their interests, independence and aspirations. Moreover, the countries of the area must seriously work in all fields to prevent actions similar to what happened in Afghanistan. Most of all, these nations must stop the use of what happened in Afghanistan as a justification to lean toward the West and become lackies of the United States.

This ideological and practical commitment will deprive the United States of taking advantage of Soviet moves in order to accomplish political, economic, military and security gains. Such a commitment will prevent the United States from masking its ugly face and from infiltrating the nonalined movement or the Third World countries and jeopardizing their independence and freedom and preventing these nations from fulfilling their hopes for progress and development.

COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST U.S. ATTEMPTS TO FORM MILITARY PACTS

JN211956 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the context of recent successive developments in the Arab arena and the Middle East region, a lot has been said about an intention to form more than a military pact. Rumors have also been heard about requests for foreign support and protection and about efforts made to achieve so-called joint security agreements between the superpowers and a number of the region's states. In this framework, some states have offered facilities and bases. They have propagated a false and dangerous policy. They have said that a U.S. military presence and weapons deals are legitimate national demands to defend independence and national sovereignty.

It is obvious that international imperialism is ambitious and is planning to control the world through all available means. Such means include the establishment of political and military pacts which depend on imperialism and defend its interests and existence. Consequently, it is not logical that small and weak countries should fall into the lap of the United States and the West on the pretext of facing the other side's threats.

The Third World and the nonalined movement's states have come to enjoy a great deal of influence and potential which can guarantee reasonable limits of sovereignty and independence. The Middle East countries, the Arab ones in particular, are called upon to sincerely get rid of alinement and to guard against falling into the international game and the cold war.

This is the only way which can guarantee these states' stability and independence at the same time. It is the way to keep them away from imperialist alliances and prevent the superpowers from making the small countries an arena for competition and conflict.

U.S. imperialism has succeeded in establishing an agent Zionist-Egyptian pact. It has been able to strengthen it by the Camp David accords and the treasonous peace treaty. The United States has tried to extend this pact to include Arab and African arenas, but although the United States has failed in this, it has tried again through the ruler of Oman with another plan for a military pact to support the first one, to protect U.S. interests and to tie the Gulf area to imperialism and total dependence on the West.

The United States found in Iran an excuse to propose the Omani plan, to intensify its military presence and to justify possible interference in the region's domestic affairs. On the other hand, the United States has found in Afghanistan new opportunity to spread its influence, justify its interference and to continue plundering the region's wealth and natural resources.

This proves that the United States' present activities are related to and complement the former movements. The new grave, suspicious calls for the formation of more pacts and for joint defense treaties are an extenstion of the old imperialist pacts, present agreements and those being concocted. This was proved by Brzezinski's recent call for the establishment of a security pact comprising a number of Middle East countries. It is also proved by the quick response to the invitation by Cairo and Tel Aviv.

The increasing U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Gulf, the addition of huge aircraft carriers, the U.S. delegations which roam the region and study airports and seaports which can be used for immediate intervention forces, the influx of modern, sophisticated weapons to the Zionist entity, Egypt, Pakistan and Oman, and the blatant invitations for a U.S. military presence in the region, all prove that the real aim of the U.S. imperialist movement is to attack the people, destroy their national struggle and their hope of liberation and continue plundering their resources and their wealth.

The region's states must be alert to the gravity of U.S. false invitations, military aid and excuses about the need to confront the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. These states must not fall into the U.S. game and the imperialist ambush because this will harm their independence, weaken them and their role in Islamic solidarity, the nonalined movement and within the Third World's countries.

EGYPTIAN PAPER REPORTS ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT HUSAYN

NC230740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0708 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 January--The Cairo magazine AKHIR SA'AH today reports that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn was subjected to an assassination attempt during his return from a quick visit to Al-Basrah Province at the end of last month. The Iraqi authorities, in an attempt to cover up the situation at the time, had reported the incident as a limited sabotage operation.

Quoting political circles in Baghdad, the magazine says that those close to Saddam Husayn are feeling great anxiety about the assassination attempts planned by the anti-regime forces, including the Shi'ites, communists and Muslim Brotherhood. The attempts are being made in response to the bloody measures he is following in liquidating his enemies.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH GDR OFFICIAL

JN231859 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1805 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 January--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command member and minister of trade, met today with Erich Reim, state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Construction of General Machinery, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles. The two sides discussed trade and economic relations and ways to develop them and to increase the trade volume between the two countries. They also discussed what has been accomplished in light of the GDR-Iraqi joint committee's fourth session which was held in Berlin last May.

NEW EMBASSIES TO OPEN IN ECUADOR, MADAGASCAR

JN211258 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 January--Iraq has decided to open embassies in Ecuador and Madagascar.

A Foreign Ministry statement issued here today says that the purpose behind opening these new embassies is to develop and bolster relations between Iraq and Ecuador and Iraq and Madagascar.

KING HUSAYN CITED ON ARAB SUMMIT, AFGHANISTAN

JN231118 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 23 Jan 80 pp 1, 14 JN

[Text] London--His Majesty King Husayn has announced that an Arab summit will be held in Amman soon. In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA published today, the king said that Arab and international developments necessitate that Arab summit conferences remain in continuous session and that no internal or external issue should take precedence over the question of Israeli occupation and the fate of Jerusalem.

The king expressed concern that the alarming events throughout the world might extend to our region. He said: We do not want our homeland to be transformed into an arena for psychological or material warfare. We do not want our peoples to be fuel for that war, either literally or figuratively. We do not want this to happen to our Islamic nation or Arab nation.

His majesty expressed the hope that the forthcoming Arab summit conference will succeed in establishing the firm basic principles for three things:

1. Organizing and coordinating conferences and meetings among Arab leaders regarding future developments.

2. Preparing comprehensive information on all issues and developments in the region.

3. Establishing a concensus on the method of following up on resolutions so that they will be implemented more efficiently and expeditiously, as soon as summit conferences are over.

The king praised the results of the Arab summit conference held in Tunis but also pointed out that the conference could have achieved more significant results. He said that the whole world was prepared psychologically to hear our unanimous word on our position concerning the Middle East question and to respond positively to it.

The king added: I had hoped that a single Arab stand would crystallize, a stand backed by the status and influence of the Arabs as well as by their values and material and political capabilities, and that such a stand would serve as a starting point for further contacts that would enable us to carry our cause once again to the world, the United Nations and the Security Council.

His majesty said that the United States was ready to consider our decision. It still is. The United States is waiting for resumption of the dialog because it feels that the strategy it pursued toward reaching a solution to the Middle East problem has not led the United States and the cause anywhere. On the contrary, the U.S. approach has complicated matters.

The king asserted that any solution that does not include withdrawal, the return of Jerusalem and the recognition of Palestinian rights will not be acceptable. He said: We will continue to work in this direction and for this objective and we will not despair, tire or give in.

Replying to a question, King Husayn said that Jordan will attend the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad in order to emphatically say: "Palestine and Jerusalem before Kabul." King Husayn said: The United States and Israel have not only isolated Egypt, but also transformed it from a big brother to an ally of our enemy.

Regarding the Afghanistan crisis, King Husayn said: The events in Iran and Afghanistan have resulted in blood in Iran and occupation in Afghanistan.

Regarding the situation in Iran, his majesty said: The current situation in Iran lacks the elements of stability, and it will lack the elements of continuity in the future. The king affirmed that he will not mediate on the subject of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

King Husayn called upon the Arabs to keep their eyes opened wide so that we will have the farsightedness that will enable us to establish our relations with everyone on a clear, frank and sound basis. He said that the turmoil in the Arab world and the violent events in the Islamic world are, first and foremost, the result of the Palestine question and Arab rights in Palestine. He said: Without a solution to the Palestine question and the guaranteeing of Arab rights in Palestine, I do not foresee any solution, stability, peace or security.

King Husayn said that he will meet with the British prime minister and the foreign secretary. He will also meet on Friday with President Carter's envoy, who is coming to London for this special meeting. However, his majesty pointed out that there is nothing new in the American position.

The king said that the crisis which President Tito is undergoing is an issue of paramount interest to Yugoslavia and of grave concern to the whole world. He said that President Tito is a personal friend and a faithful friend of the Arabs.

HUSAYN ON TUNIS CONFERENCE, ISLAM, PEACE PROSPECTS

LD231347 Tunis L'ACTION in French 18 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Nefissa Ben Said undated Amman interview with King Husayn of Jordan: "Four Questions to King Husayn of Jordan"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Majesty, what are your views on the 10th Arab summit which took place in Tunis, especially with respect to its political results and prospects for the future?

[Answer] I am greatly pleased with the results of the Tunis summit conference which has been an outstanding success, especially because representatives of all Arab states, except Egypt, gathered around one table. Even countries which had not been present at the Baghdad summit, like Sudan, Oman and Somalia, participated.

The conference made it possible to achieve two fundamental objectives, namely:

First, consolidation of Arab solidarity in accordance with the spirit of the decisions adopted at the Baghdad conference and activation of cooperation among and joint action by all Arab states.

Second, formulation of a strategy for forceful Arab action in the international sphere with a view to securing support for the Arab cause and the Palestinians' national rights from as many nations as possible.

Furthermore, the conference devoted a considerable proportion of its work to the study of the Lebanese problem and was able to achieve tangible results in this sphere, among other things, by guaranteeing financial aid for Lebanon's rebuilding and supporting that country's efforts to safeguard its territorial integrity and national unity.

We are duty bound to adopt a consistent stance in the international sphere and to act jointly on account of the political, material and moral status achieved by the group of Arab countries.

In referring to this conference I will not omit to pay a fraternal tribute to the supreme combatant, Habib Bourguiba, and the Tunisian Government and people for the constructive efforts made by them to insure the success of the summit, for the warm welcome which they extended to the Arab leaders and for the good organization of the Tunis conference.

We are pleased that the upcoming Arab summit is to take place in Jordan, the country with the longest border with the Israeli enemy. Arab leaders will, therefore, be able to study the situation at closer quarters.

We hope that the coming summit will be able to examine opportunities for economic cooperation in addition to political relations and achieve results which will help any joint Arab action as much as possible.

[Question] Islam constitutes, at present, a growing political force in the world. Your Majesty, what are your views on this new situation and do you believe that it contributes positively to the unification of the Arab world and a solution of its problems?

[Answer] We believe that religion is an essential power factor for the Arab-Muslim world. Islam is a religion open to progress, science and renewal of civilization. It is also a religion of fraternity, love and tolerance. Therefore we must prevent our enemies from transforming this power factor into a factor of decadence. We must also bar the way to bigots and chauvinists so as to prevent them from harming Islam's humanist spirit and distorting its image in the eyes of the outside world.

Ever since its emergence Islam has been a basic factor in the unification of the Arab world because of the intellectual and moral values it has instilled. Islam has been instrumental in creating the Arab nation's common history and has inspired Arabs with the same hopes. The unity of language--that of the Koran--offers the best example of this.

Theologians will have to meet to study all issues relating to Islam and our heritage with open minds and sound judgment. Such efforts are bound to have positive consequences for the entire Arab nation.

Question: Your Majesty, are you optimistic with respect to prospects for peace in the region? And what path do you advocate to make peace prevail in the Near East?

[Answer] Peace prospects in the Near East cannot be gauged by any degree of optimism or pessimism. The only criterion to be considered should, in fact, be joint action with a view to their materialization. The Baghdad summit has defined a precise framework for a just peace in the Near East which hinges on the question of the necessary withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the preservation of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state in exchange for the recognition of secure borders for all countries in the region.

The international situation has become conducive to a study of this problem. Some attitudes have changed in favor of the Arab cause, which is now better understood by African states, the nonalined group, at the European level and even at the United Nations.

This is the price which we will have to pay to make the Security Council adopt a new resolution which would transcend Resolution 242 and enshrine recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and PLO participation in international efforts to insure peace. Such a resolution should also urge the big powers to help in the search for a just solution to the Middle East problem.

'ABD AL-HAMID SHARAF LEAVES FOR SYRIA, MAKES STATEMENT

JN231236 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Text] His Excellency Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf left Amman at noon today for Damascus on a 2-day visit to Syria. His excellency told the JNA correspondent that he and his colleagues are looking forward to meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kish and other brother Syrian officials.

His excellency said that his discussions with Syrian officials will deal with the various stages of coordination and joint action between the two fraternal countries and the exchange of viewpoints on Arab and international issues. The two sides will also follow up on joint action, coordination and cooperation between their two countries.

The prime minister is accompanied on this visit by Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim.

The prime minister was seen off at Amman airport by Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, the minister of state for Prime Ministry Affairs and members of the Syrian Embassy staff in Amman.

AD-DUSTUR REACTS TO CARTER STATEMENT ON AUTONOMY TALKS

JN230925 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Jan 80 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "Nothing New From Washington"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, President Carter covered for the differences in the autonomy talks when he blessed Egypt and Israel for trying to fulfill their obligations with regard to the autonomy talks. Without hesitation, he announced support for their efforts, declaring that he is committed to playing the role of full partner in the negotiations. The President did not forget to reiterate his country's commitment to the security of Israel and to the right of all countries to live in peace with their neighbors within secure and recognized borders.

It seems that through his conventional address on "The State of Union," President Carter is trying to win the support of the Jewish voters and to avoid provoking the Begin government, particularly at this stage.

The United States is once more trying to "place the cart before the horse," as it did when it signed the Camp David accords, although it is aware, more than anyone else, that this will not result in the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the area or allow all the countries to "live in peace with their neighbors within secure and recognized borders," as it was declared in President Carter's address.

Before expressing commitment to the security of Israel, the U.S. administration should define the borders of Israel and the relationship between the Palestinian people and these borders. The continued U.S. support for Israel, contrasted with more promises and words to the Arabs, will not be in the interest of the United States. It will increase our doubts about the sincerity of the U.S. interest in peace.

CABINET EXPRESSES DISPLEASURE OVER 'ARAFAT REMARKS

NC231540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] The weekly Cabinet meeting, which was held at noon today under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis and attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers, ended at 1430.

After the meeting the Cabinet secretary general, Dr 'Umar Musayki, made the following statement: At the beginning of the meeting the Cabinet dealt with some of the remarks contained in the speech delivered by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat yesterday and published by the information media. In this speech 'Arafat referred to the president's position. The Cabinet expressed its displeasure over the remarks contained in this speech, both with regard to the substance, which is contrary to truth and reality, and to the unacceptable method of addressing the president and the officials. The Cabinet then discussed a number of matters and projects and approved them.

VOL: DETERRENT FORCES WITHDRAW FROM SOME AREAS

NC231610 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] It was noticed today that about 800 members of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] withdrew from Duhur al-Hilaliyah near Sidon. It was also noticed that the elements which withdrew yesterday from positions between Khaldah and Sidon and which withdrew today from Dayr al-Mukhalis, Ash-Shir, Mazra'at ad-Dahr and some positions in Ash-Shuf collected all their equipment, including the telephone and electricity lines, and took it with them in a manner indicating that they are not just leaving for 5 days for maneuvers.

Our radio correspondent in the north says that similar movements by the ADF, particularly in the Al-Kurah area, are taking place. Observers link these movements with developments in Lebanon and the area, particularly developments in northern Syria, which demand the concentration of the armed forces for a combing operation in Aleppo, Hamah, Homs, Latakia and other cities where the situation is worsening and may explode.

There were reports today that an order has been issued dismissing Maj 'Adnan Makhluf, a relative of President al-Asad, from the command of the defense squads. This officer had assumed the command in lieu of Col Rif'at al-Asad, brother of the Syrian president. The dismissal is due to Major Makhluf's failure to suppress the civil strife before it escalated. It has been reported in Aleppo that the dismissal order was issued after the discovery of a close relationship between Major Makhluf and the Syrian social nationalists, who were used as a means of contact with the Muslim Brotherhood.

ADF Denial

NC231722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[23 January communique by the Arab Deterrent Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] Some newspapers this morning published reports about the withdrawal of elements of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] from roadblocks in southern Lebanon and on the southern coastal road. In order to clarify the facts and to prevent confusion, and as a followup to the communique issued by the ADF Command on 22 January 1980, this command affirms that these reports are totally untrue and that the ADF are performing their tasks as usual. Because these forces in the south are compelled to conduct their scheduled annual training exercises, they were replaced by other ADF units from outside southern Lebanon in order to fill the gap during the temporary training period.

DAMASCUS REPORTS GROMYKO'S UPCOMING VISIT

JN240932 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 24 Jan 80 JN

[Text] At the invitation of the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic, Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, will pay an official and friendly visit to Syria at the end of January.

JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN231409 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf arrived in Damascus at noon today.

The Jordanian prime minister is accompanied by Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim.

The prime minister was met at Damascus international airport by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Salim Yasin, Syrian Ambassador to Jordan 'Abd al-Karim as-Sabbagh and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, the Jordanian prime minister said: This visit is intended to follow up the various aspects of cooperation, to exchange viewpoints and to coordinate stands for joint action with fraternal Syria. This visit also comes within the framework of the strong fraternal ties linking the two fraternal states and President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn, a spirit which has always paved the way for pan-Arab and fraternal cooperation.

Talks Reported

JN240626 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf met with Syrian Prime Minister Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism in Damascus last night.

During the meeting, a comprehensive review was made of the current Arab situation, bilateral relations and various aspects of bilateral cooperation.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus.

On the Syrian side, the meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS; RELATIONS ESTABLISHED

JN231425 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus at noon today, following a 2-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Government.

The visiting delegation was seen off at Damascus international airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Salim Yasin.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent prior to his departure, Maurice Bishop said: This visit leaves us with unforgettable memories. We have learned a lot about the real situation in the Middle East. The most moving moments for us occurred when we visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah this morning.

The final round of talks was held between the Syrian side, headed by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kism, and the Grenada side, headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, at the Prime Ministry at 1100 today. The talks were attended by the members of the negotiating delegations.

During this round, an agreement was signed to establish diplomatic relations between the two friendly states on the ambassadorial level.

Another agreement was signed on friendship and bilateral cooperation and the formation of a joint coordination and evaluation committee. Comprising representatives from the two sides, this committee will meet annually in either of the two countries' capitals.

The talks and agreements signed between the two friendly states have affirmed the complete understanding between Syria and Grenada and their common awareness of the aims of development, which contribute effectively to affirming the nonalined principles, the liberty of the peoples, the right of the peoples to determine their fate and the need for solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and racial discrimination and the need for work and the exertion of more efforts in order to affirm the UN principles in all international fields.

EGYPTIAN MAGAZINE CITES AL-ASAD'S WARNING TO 'ARAFAT

NC230935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 January--Cairo's magazine AKHIR SA'AH reports today that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has accused the PLO of carrying out smuggling operations for the Muslim Brotherhood, which opposes the ruling 'Alawite Ba'thist regime, and that Al-Asad addressed a strong warning to Chairman Yasir 'Arafat not to interfere in Syria's affairs.

Quoting reports from Damascus, the magazine says that due to this tension the Syrian authorities have recently confiscated a convoy of supplies for the Palestinians in southern Lebanon, which came from Iraq via Syria.

AKHIR SA'AH adds that these reports confirm that the domestic situation in Syria is once again collapsing in a serious way, particularly in the north where firing incidents were renewed in Aleppo between Muslim Brotherhood members and Syrian intelligence men. The paper added that there is severe grumbling within the Syrian army due to the fact that Soviet experts exercise control over the high commands to such an extent that no orders for movements are issued without their approval.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B EDITORIAL: 'REAL' THREAT TO ISLAM IS ZIONISM

LD240927 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "What Is Behind the Campaign"]

[Text] With the beginning of this year, Central Asia has become a hot spot and a source of danger threatening world peace and security. In addition to imperialism's provocations against Iran, there have been the events in Afghanistan and the manner in which the regime was changed, leaving to extremely serious political repercussions which could develop to such an extent as to become difficult to control:

1. U.S.-Soviet relations have deteriorated to the lowest level.

2. New military alliances have begun to be formed, and have already led to the suspension of the Sino-Soviet talks at the initiative of Beijing, which has decided to give military aid to Pakistan, which could go as far as direct military intervention in Afghanistan in order to help those opposing the present regime in Kabul.

3. Units of the American 6th and 7th Fleet have sailed toward the Gulf to strengthen the military presence and protect imperialist interests there.

In the midst of this climate of acute conflict and tense relations between the major powers, the general secretary of the Islamic Conference announced yesterday that there will be a meeting of foreign ministers of the majority of the Islamic states next Saturday in Islamabad in order to study the new developments in Afghanistan.

We would like here to ask: What interest do the Third World countries and the Islamic countries in particular have in the present acute conflict between the two superpowers? Why did these countries not move before, to confront the blatant U.S. threats to the Iranian Revolution?

The imperialist campaign against what happened in Kabul 3 weeks ago was not prompted by the campaign originators' concern for the peoples' rights to freedom and self-determination. Rather, it was primarily dictated to the Washington administration by electoral considerations. How else can we explain this administration's encouragement--direct and indirect, explicit and implicit, and sometimes through silence--of Western military intervention in Zaire, the overthrowing of the regimes in the Central African Republic and the Comoros, the attempts to overthrow the revolutionary regime in Benin, and the disregard for human rights in Western Sahara, southern Africa, Palestine and certain parts of Latin America?

In the light of these precedents, which have been set by parties belonging to the Western camp, it would not be wrong to say that the U.S. administration's undeclared objective now is to try to exploit the events in Afghanistan in order to set up new military bases in the Arab homeland, in both east and west, on the Red Sea, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean in order to implement the plan of hitching the Arab homeland to the bandwagon of world imperialism and consecrating the Israeli occupation of Palestine.

The achievement of this major objective would lead to the achievement of the following, among other things:

Undermining or weakening [illegible]lined movement, which is based on rejecting the idea of military bases, blocs [illegible]s;

Breaking Arab-Islamic solidarity by dragging some Islamic countries into involvement in this game on the pretext of protecting Islam and the Muslims in Afghanistan, while ignoring the real source of threat to Islam, namely Israel and Zionism;

Isolating the liberation current in the Arab homeland from the allies that provide it with funds and arms in order to foil the "Camp David" conspiracy.

In view of all these considerations, the ministerial meeting of the Islamic countries next Saturday in Islamabad, with the single item it has on its agenda, could have a negative effect on the higher interests of the Muslim nation. Those who made the effort to convene this meeting, which will take place on the same day as Egyptian-Israeli relations are to be normalized, have shown themselves ill-advised and lacking in foresight.

The situation cannot be dealt with by serving the interests of this or that camp but rather--and there is no other choice--by adherence to the nonalinement policy and defense of that movement as the only way to preserve national independence and prevent our countries from becoming pawns in the contest between the major powers every time their interests calls for it.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS WITH REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

LD231646 Tripoli JANA in English 1451 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Benghazi, January 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Over the last two days Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has met the revolutionary committees of the following educational establishments in Benghazi: The Boy's School of Economics, the Boy's College of Practical Engineers, the "Peace" Boys' Secondary School, Salah Eddine Boys' Secondary School, the Benghazi Girls' Secondary Schools, the Jamahiriyah Girls' College, the Girls' Medical School and Industrial Apprenticeship College."

During these meetings Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed the necessity for the revolutionary committee to have a higher level of awareness and understanding of the revolution's dicta so that ideal achievements be made in the Jamahiriyah.

Tackling the tasks of the revolutionary committees in educational institutions, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the revolutionary committees represent the motivating and instigating body for the students people's congress in its practice of the people's authority and in establishing it firmly.

Addressing the revolutionary committee he said: "In addition to your school education, you should practice the people's authority in the best sense of the word, bearing in mind that it is the educational establishment with revolutionary committees which will train qualified citizens capable of practicing authority.

CONGRESS SECRETARIAT ISSUES RESOLUTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

LD222050 Tripoli JANA in English 1809 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress held its first session for 1980 in Tripoli on 20-21 January. Having considered the current Arab and international situation and discussed the secretariat's schedule for 1980, the secretariat issued a political statement and the following recommendation and resolutions:

Firstly, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress considers that the declaration by the defeated Egyptian president's regime, of 26th January current as the date for establishing full official relations between Egypt and the Zionist entity, as a new treasonous step in the American-Zionist-Sadatist scheme.

The secretariat considers that the confrontation of (?this) strategic violation can only take place through an immediate firm action on the popular and official levels.

1. A call to the Arab masses to confront this new criminal step by staging a general political one-hour strike on 26th January and to express by all means their rejection through rallies, marches and demonstrations.

2. A call to all members of the Arab people to organize various ways of people's mobilization against this new treasonous step.

3. A call to all the Arab national professional and trade unions with view to organizing meetings of their leaderships, and urging their national organizations to take condemnation actions as to confront the situation as necessary and to address information and cable messages to their similar regional and international organizations.

II.

The Permanent Secretariat calls for the following in line with the resolutions of the Arab People's Congress and its Permanent Secretariat:

1. To hold the 4th summit of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation immediately to confront the new aggression bodied in the normalization of relations between the defeated Egyptian regime and (Israel) and to counter its implications as well as sending a message to all the heads of the front's states to express support for the resolutions passed by the resent foreign minister's conference in Damascus.

2. To invite Iraq to join immediately the front, to shoulder its national responsibilities and to participate in the activities of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress.

3. To take prompt serious steps to achieve unity between Syria and Iraq, Algeria and the Jamahiriyah, and the two Yemens.

4. To call upon the Arab masses to confront the new treasonous chain in the Egyptian conspiracy by launching a widescale campaign in solidarity with the Egyptian people's struggle and their national progressive forces mainly that of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Party.

5. To call upon all Arab and international progressive national forces to consolidate the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and to support their armed struggle against the self-rule conspiracy, the attempts to destroy their unity and against the attempts to destroy their unity and against reactionary-Zionist-imperialist schemes aiming to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

III.

The Permanent Secretariat will carry out intensified political activities to uncover the dimensions of the reactionary Zionist imperialist designs through the following measures:

1. Sending delegations to A) Arab regions where congress members will be contacted; B) to a number of African countries; C) to a number of socialist countries.

2. To send a memo to the (?Arab) League General Secretariat calling upon it to carry out its duties imposed by the new developments in the Arab region.

IV.

The Permanent Secretariat has decided on its 1980 working programme as follows:

1. To announce 1980 as an international year in solidarity with the Lebanese and Egyptian progressive national movements in view of the close links existing between the struggle of the Arab people in Egypt and Lebanon against reaction, Zionism and imperialism.

2. To hold a symposia, Islamic Arab civilization in Seville on 20-23 March 1980.

3. To continue support (?of) the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and to celebrate 30 March, the day of the land, as an occasion in which to declare international and Arab solidarity.

4. To hold an Arab symposium on the charter of the people's national front and the unity of the Arab revolutionary forces during the secretariat's meeting next April.

5. To hold a meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the International Symposium on World Zionism as a colonist and racist movement on 15 May, coinciding with the meeting organized by the International Secretariat in Solidarity with the Arab People and the African progressive national forces.

6. To organize a world conference in solidarity with the Lebanese national progressive movement in 15 May 1980.

7. To hold a symposium on basic freedoms in the Arab countries in October 1980.

8. To celebrate the day of international solidarity with Syria on 25 October 1980.

9. To hold a symposium in solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people on 29 November 1980.

10. To hold a second regular session of the Arab people's congress on 5 December in commemoration of the congress establishment.

11. To commission the secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat to organize an international symposium on the new international economic order.

V.

The Permanent Secretariat has decided to hold its next session in Damascus on 22 February 1980 with the following as its agenda:

1. A study of the Arab and international political situation.

2. Drawing up of the secretariat's programme for the first half of 1980.

3. The assessment of the secretariat's activities in 1979.

4. The activation of a project for raising a fund for the progressive popular struggle.

5. Other issues that might arise.

LIBYAN-GRENADAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 21 JAN

LD221610 Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 22, JAMAHRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A joint communique was issued yesterday after the end of the Grenadan prime minister's visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiyah. The text of the communique is as follows:

"In response to the invitation forwarded by the secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahriyah Mr. Jadallah Azzuz at-Talhi; the Prime Minister of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Grenada Mr. Maurice Bishop, accompanied by a high-level delegation, paid an official, friendly visit to the Jamahriyah between corresponding 19-21 January, 1980. Prime Minister Bishop and his accompanying delegation were greeted warmly. This warmth reflects the existing friendly relations between the two peoples.

Mr. Bishop met with the Great 1 September Revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and exchanged views regarding bilateral relations and international relations of mutual interest. They also discussed the Third World theory and the establishment of people's authority in the Jamahriyah. The Grenadan prime minister expressed his admiration of this theory and the achievements realized in political, economic, social and intellectual fields. Talks were held between the Grenadan delegation and Jadallah Azuz at-Talhi, the General People's Committee secretary and other members of the committee in a friendly atmosphere. They discussed means of promoting cooperation and bilateral relations as well as discussing international issues.

The two sides expressed their determination to spare no efforts in consolidating bilateral cooperation. They exchanged views on the current situation in the Arab region, Africa and Latin America including the Caribbean and the non-aligned movement. Emphasis was placed on the latest critical developments in the Arab region. They condemned "Stable David" accords and the capitulatory treaty signed between the defeated Egyptian regime and the racist (Israel) enemy for harming the Arab nation's interests and rights and for abusing the Palestinian people's rights.

He also said the "Stable David" accords and the results entailed by the agreements contravene U.N. and non-aligned summit resolutions which support the Palestinian problem.

They, therefore, strongly condemn these accords and the defeated Egyptian regime.

The two sides affirmed their support for the Palestinian people's armed struggle against (Israel), and expressed total support for their quest to liberate their homeland and return to it, and their right to express self-determination and establish an independent state in Palestine. They also condemned repeated Zionist attacks against south of Lebanon.

The Grenadan side expressed its government's deep appreciation of the Great 1 September Revolution and its policies vis-a-vis patriotic and Third World causes, especially its continued support of causes of liberation from imperialism, Zionism and racism.

The Libyan side expressed its admiration for the achievements of the Grenadan revolutionary government since the outbreak of the revolution on 13 March 1979 and for its brave principled stands towards major international issues.

The two sides agreed on exchanging ambassadors at the earliest possible date.

Reviewing the current situation in Africa, the two sides expressed their concern at the pressure to which Africa is exposed and the imperialist and colonialist intervention and aggressive attack on the African countries' internal affairs.

The two sides stressed the necessity for African nations' sovereignty to be respected and for their independence and freedom to be safeguarded from any foreign intervention. They expressed their staunch support for the African people's struggle against old and neocolonialism and against racism and racial discrimination.

They expressed their belief that despite the latest developments in Zimbabwe, international vigilance in deserving [as received] them should be maintained.

The two sides condemned continued interference by South Africa in the affairs of Zimbabwe.

They also denounced racist African regimes and imperialist (conspiracies) aimed at stifling the African people's struggle for liberation. They condemned the collusion of the defeated Egyptian regime with the racist regimes in (Israel) and South Africa which is also aimed at attacking this struggle.

The two sides reviewed the latest developments in Asia and expressed concern regarding imperialist manoeuvres aimed at reintroducing the cold war. This, they said, constitutes a great threat to world peace and security.

The two sides condemned any imperialist attempts of exploiting the above mentioned situation to further its [word indistinct].

They also affirmed their support for the Saharan people's struggle and their legitimate right to self-determination according to U.N. and O.A.U. resolutions.

The two sides reiterated their commitment to support national liberation movements in Latin America and denounced hegemony and (annexation) by imperialist and reactionary forces of the countries of this region. These countries, they added, are endeavouring to take control over their resources to fulfill their people's legitimate aspirations for social progress and prosperity. Reviewing the current situation on the Caribbean Islands, the two sides expressed their full support for the resolution by the Organization of American States (OAS) to declare the Arab region as a region of peace.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the Salvador and Puerto Rican people's just struggle for liberation, social progress and complete independence and for the Belize people's right to self determination, sovereignty and unity of its territories as well as their support for the Nicaraguan people and national government's endeavours to reconstruct their country.

The two sides also denounced the dictatorial rule in Chile and expressed their firm solidarity and support for the struggle of the Chilean people against dictatorship.

They (observed) with satisfaction that the non-alignment movement has become a power with positive influence in international relations constituting a major factor in world stability and [word indistinct] transformations which take place within it.

They observed that the principles of non-alignment have proved their key role in its struggle to render international economic and political relations more democratic and to ensure cooperation, peace and security in the world.

The two sides pointed out that it is important and necessary to all non-aligned countries to work continuously to consolidate the cooperation, solidarity and the unity of non-aligned work to enable this movement to continue its struggle to achieve the full independence and liberation of the country of the world from imperialism and all forms of racism, control and exploitation. The two sides recalled the success of the 6th non-alignment conference held in Havana in 1978.

They discussed the role played by the non-alignment group of the establishment of a new international economic system to break the grip of monopolies and exploitation and eradicate all forms of inequalities in international economic relations.

In this respect the two sides affirmed that all peoples of the world have full rights to control their natural resources and invest them to realize their national goals, prosperity and social progress.

In this respect they also observed that the efforts exerted towards the establishment of this new international economic system have not succeeded because of the rigid stands of some developed countries.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to struggle to rebuild the present international economic relations through the establishment of a new monetary economy which will open the horizons of expansion before a balanced international cooperation and contribute in ensuring international peace and security.

With regard to current international situations the two sides affirmed their adherence to the principles and goals of the U.M. They pointed to the organizations positive role in the establishment of peace and security and the eradication of imperialism and its struggle against all forms of racism.

The two sides urged that the U.N. measures and resolutions should be taken in democratic way to insure equality between all members regardless of their power or size.

EGYPTIAN SOLIDARITY RALLY HELD IN TRIPOLI

LD201654 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A big political rally was held at Tripoli's People Hall to commemorate the popular Egyptian (?uprising).

Several delegations representing patriotic, progressive and revolutionary forces from friendly countries, from Egypt and the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah, participated in the gathering.

The rally was organised by the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab people and the Permament Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress.

The head of the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and (?their) core issue, Palestine, Mr. Umar Al-Hamidi delivered a speech in which he welcomed (?participants) to the rally, and affirmed the importance of solidarity with the Egyptian people's struggle, especially as the defeated Egyptian regime plays such a crucial role in bolstering the interests of imperialism and world Zionism.

Mr. Hamidi said the defeated Egyptian president currently fulfills the role of the serpent in the Arab region, Africa and the Islamic world. He is eager to intervene on behalf of and defend imperialist interests against the better interests of peoples, thus rendering his regime an ardent advocate of the reintroduction of old colonialism in the region and throughout the world.

Mr Hamidi said the Egypitian regime's alliance with Zionism has given added weight to the imperialist onslaught in the region. This is self-evident from the continuing conspiracies against Lebanon's unity and joint imperialist-Zionist efforts aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause.

He also pointed to the defeated Egyptian [words indistinct] to liquidate all patriotic, democratic and progressive forces in Egypt. He therefore called on all the world's progressive and democratic forces to express solidarity with the Egyptian people's quest for freedom.

On the other hand, participating delegations representing (words indistinct) democratic and progressive forces and organisations expressed solidarity with the Egyptian people's struggle against the defeated regime and for returning to Egypt its vanguard role in confronting imperialsim and world Zionism.

The festival for solidarity with the Egyptian people falls within the context of the international campaign against the Stable David accords organised by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress and the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and their core issue, Palestine.

Symposium Resumes

LD201656 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The International Symposium for Solidarity with the Egyptian People resumed discussion yesterday at noon of working agendas.

(Speeches) were delivered during the second session by the heads of delegations representing the Egyptian Patriotic Movement, the International Trades Unions Federation, the Maltese Labour Party, the Democratic Lawyers Federation, Tunisia, Dr Henri Wubzen of North Paris University, Mr Jumaa al-Fezzani of the Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the Oman Liberation Movement.

The symposium also approved a programme at the end of its third session, for solidarity with the Eygptian people.

Amongst other resolutions, the programme declares 1980 (an) International Year for Solidarity with the Egyptian People's Struggle, and the 26th of January 1980 as the Day of Solidarity with the Arab Cause Against American Imperialism, Zionism and the Normalisation of Egyptian (Israel) Relations.

The programme also calls upon all patriotic and progressive forces to express condemnation of imperialist designs by carrying out demonstrations and marches for world public opinion to see.

Final Declaration

LD201658 Tripoli JANA in Arabic, English 1442 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The International Festival for Solidarity with the Egyptian People held to commemorate the January 18-19, 1977 uprising, issued a final declaration yesterday at the end of its proceedings in which it affirmed total solidarity with the Egyptian people and deep appreciation of this people's sacrifices made during its struggle against various forms of colonialism and hegemony.

The festival's declaration expressed awareness of the importance of uprisings carried out by the Egyptian people in 1936, 1946, 1951, and 1977, in expressing the people's condemnation and as critical experiments for the forthcoming revolution.

The declaration expressed solidarity with the Egyptian people's ceaseless struggle since 1971 against As-Sadat's policies of dialogue with world imperialism and, especially, American imperialism particularly in the economic, cultural, political and military spheres.

It also expressed backing for the Egyptian people's struggle against conspiracies designed to inflict starvation, ruin the national economy, and exploit the toil of workers in favour parasitic capitalist and family interests which have links with world capitalism.

The festival's declaration affirmed the effective role carried out by the Arab People's Congress and its Permanent Secretariat in bolstering the Egyptian people's struggle and exposing imperialist Zionist and reactionary designs and the defeated Egyptian regime's practices.

The International Festival for Solidarity with the Egyptian People is aware of the existence of heightened danger as a result of conspiracies enacted by the As-Sadat regime and its allies, threatening the survival of the Egyptian and other peoples in the region and throughout the world.

The declaration said the hastening tempo in normalising Egyptian-(Israeli) relations is being carried out in spite of the Egyptian people's rejection. The process, it added, is being implemented in an atmosphere of intimidation and mass arrests aimed at stifling all affective opposition to such relations.

The measures taken by this regime against the Egyptian people and opposition forces are aimed permanently stifling all forms of protest so that it may, in with its allies, carry out its diabolic conspiracies which are opposed to peace and freedom in the region and world.

The declaration expressed rejection of schemes [word indistinct] against the interests of the region's people and the Stable David conspiracy which has been condemned internationally.

The declaration appealed (?to peace) and freedom-loving peoples of the world to back patriotic and progressive Arab forces and to express solidarity with the Egyptian people's struggle and enhance the resistance of their patriotic and progressive movement, especially the progressive unionist bloc, in a bid to foil the Stable David accords and capitulationist treaty conspiracy and secure the withdrawal of Zionist forces (?from) all occupied Arab lands.

The festival also condemned in its final declaration current [word indistinct] on so-called Palestinian autonomy and said such autonomy clearly contradicts the Palestinian people's legitimate and inalienable rights.

JALLUD, JABIR RECEIVE LEBANESE PARTY OFFICIALS

LD211956 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir received at the People's Palace in Tripoli this morning the delegation of the Lebanese patriotic and progressive movement currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting was also attended by the secretary of congresses affairs at the secretariat of the General People's Congress.

MOROCCO

CUBA'S DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH SAHARAN REPUBLIC PROTESTED

ID231644 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] At the order of the minister of state in charge of foreign and cooperation affairs, the director of the department of Europe and America at the ministry summoned the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Morocco and handed him the following note of protest:

Morocco has learned with great (?indignation) from the newspaper GRANMA of the decision of the revolutionary government of Cuba to establish diplomatic relations with what this paper called the Democratic Saharan Republic. Morocco, the country which backed Cuba in the most difficult periods of its history because of the justice of its cause, considers this decision taken by the Cuban Government as an unfriendly act that does not correspond to the objective stand that should have distinguished Cuba in its capacity as a leading nonalined movement state and which first and foremost should be distinguished with a balance policy in line with the real aims of the nonalined movement and which would respect the will of the states members of the movement.

The note adds: Morocco, which regained its usurped territories in As-Saqiyah al-Hamara and Rio de Oro, considers the Cuban policy an attempt to prompt a number of the nonalined countries to follow the same hostile path toward our country in the midst of a (?decisive) international political situation. However, we have confidence in these countries' wisdom and their commitment to apply just principles of nonalinement (?and we) hope that Cuba would reassess its posture according to the real spirit of the nonalined movement.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GABON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

ID231338 Rabat MAP in English 1252 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Rabat, Jan 23, (MAP)--Maata Bouabid, Moroccan premier and justice minister, left here Wednesday for an official visit to Gabon and Central African Republic.

Maata Bouabid is accompanied by an important delegation including many ministers and high personalities.

MINISTERS DEPART FOR TOUR OF VARIOUS AFRICAN COUNTRIES

ID231501 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 16 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[MAP report: "His Majesty the King Sends Messages to Several African Heads of State"]

[Excerpts] Rabat, 16 January--Mr Abderrahmane Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, left Rabat on Tuesday morning for a tour of several African countries at the head of a large delegation.

In a statement to the press before his departure Mr Baddou specified that His Majesty King Hassan II had entrusted him with messages for the heads of state of Lesotho, Swaziland, the Comoro Islands, Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Madagascar and Tanzania.

"This mission," he added, "falls within the framework of our country's traditional policy aimed at strengthening ties of solidarity and cooperation among all African countries." In this respect he pointed out that Morocco hosted the first African summit meeting in 1961--a summit during which the OAU was set up.

He took this opportunity of reiterating Morocco's unconditional support for all liberation movements in Africa.

"On the basis of these principles," he continued, "His Majesty King Hassan II has decided to send delegations to the different African countries which do or do not have diplomatic relations with Morocco for consultations and an exchange of views with their leaders at all levels, on international questions in general and African questions in particular." He specified that the mission of these delegations is to inform the officials of these countries of the contrived tension which reigns in our region.

Mr Baddou also indicated that he will examine aspects of bilateral cooperation with the officials of these African countries and means of strengthening this cooperation.

Mr Haddou Echiguer, minister for relations with parliament, left Rabat on Tuesday morning at the head of a large delegation for a tour of several African capitals.

In a statement to the press Mr Echiguer specified that His Majesty King Hassan II had "entrusted him with messages for the heads of state of Djibouti, Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, Zambia and Kenya."

"This mission," he added, "falls within the framework of fraternal and friendly bilateral relations and the cooperation between His Majesty King Hassan II and his brother African heads of state."

During this tour the minister will have talks with officials in these countries on bilateral relations and the situation in Africa.

He will also inform them of the truth about the tension which now prevails in northwest Africa. He will explain Morocco's untiring action to moderate the tension and will inform public opinion in these countries of the process which enabled Morocco to regain its legitimate rights.

Mr Abbes el Fassi, minister of housing and national development also left Casablanca-Nouasseur airport on Tuesday for a tour of several African countries.

Mr el Fassi who has messages from His Majesty King Hassan II for the heads of state of Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria, is accompanied by His Majesty's Ambassador to Liberia Saad Eddine Taieb, Deputy Abderrahman el Kohen and Mohamed Frej Doukkali, principal private secretary to the minister of housing and national development.

SUDAN

KHALIL CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

JN231135 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 23 January--Sudanese First Vice President Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil has affirmed that Sudan and the PRC hold identical views with regard to the condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In a statement made at the dinner banquet hosted by the PRC Embassy in Khartoum in honor of a Sudanese delegation which visited the PRC recently, the vice president said that we hope the PRC will always help the friendly nations defend their independence against any aggression, whether from the East or the West.

The vice president said that the PRC's support for Sudan springs from its belief that developing countries should be able to defend their land and independence.

PRC Ambassador in Khartoum Song Hanyi expressed the hope that Sudan will achieve more victories against imperialism and colonialism.

UGANDAN MINISTER PROMISES SECURITY FOR TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES

LD231931 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Mr Paulo Mwanga, the Ugandan minister of internal affairs, assured Mr 'Ali Hamad Ibrahim, the Sudanese charge d'affaires in Uganda, when he received the latter this morning, that the road between Uganda and Sudan is secure and that he has sent a number of cables to the commanders of the military units deployed along the whole length of the road asking them to provide full protection for a fleet of vehicles carrying supplies for the southern region, which will use the road this week, and for other fleets or commodities on their way to Sudan. The Ugandan minister told Mr 'Ali Hamad Ibrahim that he has given orders for the arrest of certain persons accused of looting the Sudanese Embassy and the property of the embassy staff during the recent fighting [words indistinct].

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMAN

JN211527 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 21 January--Today President Numayri received Stephen Solarz, U.S. Congressman and chairman of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Africa, on the occasion of the end of his visit to Sudan. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the Middle East, Afghanistan, Iran and some African issues, in addition to bilateral relations. Solarz is currently on a tour of Arab countries, to exchange viewpoints with the leaders of these countries on issues of mutual interest.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR HANDOVER OF SINAI ZONE

NC231858 Cairo MENA in English 1830 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Al-'Arish, Sinai, Jan 23--The Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee met here today to work out the final arrangements for Israeli withdrawal from the fifth and last zone of the first phase, which includes the key mountain passes.

The zone is to be taken over by Egypt in a formal ceremony at (Melleez) airfield on Friday morning.

The chief of the Egyptian side, Brigadier Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf, told a press conference that Israeli withdrawal from the first phase, from Al'Arish in the northeast to Ra's muhammad in the south, covered 6,000 square kilometers and included the oil fields along the Gulf of Suez.

The second and last phase of the withdrawal would take two years and would mean full Israeli withdrawal up to the Egyptian-Israeli international border.

Brigadier Abu Shinaf said that Egypt and Israel have made arrangements for supervision of the buffer zone pending the formation of an international peace force. The temporary supervision would be carried out jointly by Egyptian and Israeli teams whose function would be to watch out against any infiltration across the buffer zone by land, sea or air. He added that the supervision teams would be operating under the authority of the Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee.

Local inhabitants would be authorized to move from the Egyptian to the Israeli zones for planting and harvesting purposes, he added. Palestinians from the West Bank could visit their relatives in the evacuated zone. Facilities would be given for tourists of all nationalities to visit Saint Catherine Monastery. He added that the committee has undertaken all its obligations despite difficulties.

The chief of the Israeli side, Brigadier Dov Siyon, told the conference that the two sides have worked together throughout the past year without the need for any United Nations mediation, showing that both sides were interested in peace.

Evacuation of Refidim Prepared

TA231306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The IDF is preparing to evacuate Refidim. An evacuation ceremony was held at the Sinai central base at noon today in anticipation of their deployment on the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line at the end of this week. Thus the return of two-thirds of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt will be completed. The IDF will stay in the remaining third until 1982, after which it will be returned to the international frontier.

At the ceremony in Refidim, addresses were delivered by the chief of staff, commanding officer Southern Command and by the commander of the Sinai division. Afterwards, a tank and aircraft salute was staged and a helicopter flew with an Israeli flag from west to east.

NEGOTIATIONS ON LAND, AIR TRAFFIC TO BEGIN 'NEXT WEEK'

TA240740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT Jan 80 TA

[Text] Land and air traffic between Israel and Egypt will, in practice, not begin in 3 days, even though at the time the borders will theoretically open, our correspondent Gadi Sukenik was told. Civil aviation representatives will not leave Israel for Egypt until next week to start negotiations on opening the flight routes.

Border Passage Negotiations Continue

TA231350 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Jan 80 p 3 TA

[Text] It is not yet clear who will be allowed to cross the Israeli-Egyptian border at Al-'Arish or how many. The crossing point is to open next Sunday [27 Jan] as part of the normalization between the two countries.

Israeli elements connected with the Ne'ot Sinai terminal have said that everything depends on Egypt. Neither the authorities nor the inhabitants of Gaza have information about the arrangements for passage for those inhabitants of the Gaza Strip who are interested in traveling to Egypt via Al-'Arish. It has been learned that the Egyptians are not interested in allowing the owner of the bus company--which had the concession for bus transportation on the Gaza-Cairo line during the Egyptian rule over the area--to reactivate the line. The owner, (Uni) Abu-Ramadan, purchased eight new Mercedes buses and is now afraid to open up the line for fear of PLO retaliation.

Egyptian news agents in the Gaza Strip have reported that their circulation has recently increased to 4,000 to 5,000 copies a day and that they sell approximately 80 percent of what they receive.

SUITABLE CENTER LOCATED FOR ISRAELI EMBASSY IN CAIRO

TA231946 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Today, a suitable house was found in the center of Cairo for the Israeli Embassy in Egypt. Our correspondent says that the embassy team, which will leave for Egypt next Monday, will live in the Hilton Hotel until the house is ready. Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, is due to begin his assigment on 26 February. He will work out of the permanent residence at the embassy.

U.S. APPEALS TO EGYPT ON AUTONOMY PROPOSAL

TA231637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The United States has appealed to Egypt to withdraw its definite negative reply to the autonomy model presented by Israel. This was reported to our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi by political sources who were relying on explanations received from the United States this week.

The sources in Jerusalem say that it was reported that the briefings by U.S. sources in Israel on this matter were not given with the agreement of the U.S. administration and that there is no change in the U.S. position on the negotiations. Our correspondent notes that those explanations were received in the wake of a protest by Israel over what was said by the U.S. sources.

HA'ARETZ REPORTS ON BURG-LINOWITZ CORRESPONDENCE

TA240843 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] The United States may propose that Israel and Egypt postpone the problematic debate on the autonomy council's authority until after its foundation. This emerges from the correspondence recently carried on between the head of the U.S. team to the autonomy talks, Mr Sol Linowitz, and Minister of the Interior Dr Yosef Burg.

In one of the recent exchanges of letters between the U.S. representative put forward what he called the "seeds of an idea that it would be preferable, in the near future, to concentrate on issues where there is a good chance of obtaining an understanding between the positions of both sides and to postpone to some later date the debate on problems about which there are deep differences of opinion.

In his correspondence Linowitz recalls that the interlocutors for the issues at hand are the "Palestinians from the territories" and he points out, as an example of an issue upon which agreement could be obtained, the matter of the common use of water.

Dr Yosef Burg replied to Linowitz that the latter's proposal is not lucid and he would like explanations. He asked the U.S. representative if his suggestion complied with the time-table established in the Camp David agreement, according to which parallel negotiations should be held on both the ways to hold the elections to the autonomy council and on the definition of its authority and fields of activity.

Jerusalem sources last night expressed the opinion that it is possible that Linowitz' vague proposal indicates a U.S. trend toward changing the direction of the autonomy negotiations in the following way: Instead of holding parallel debates on the autonomy council's authority and the form of the elections, to that of determining how it will be established--concentrating on achieving agreement on the electoral systems and leaving the debate on the authority until after the council is established. In such a way it would apparently be possible, in the American view, to arrive at the target-date of this coming June for the holding of the elections and the creation of a Palestinian representation (members of the autonomy council) who would be incorporated into the debate on the authority.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent points out that if this is really the intention concealed behind Linowitz' comments (as evaluated by Jerusalem sources), a U.S. attempt to convince Israel and Egypt to concentrate in the negotiations upon the electoral systems "modalities" [last word in English] as it is phrased in the Camp David agreements can be expected. Basic differences of opinion still remain in this sphere over the two key problems: the number of members of the elected council and a definition of the electoral departments, for example, a decision on the question of whether the inhabitants of East Jersualem will have the right to vote in the election for the autonomy council. According to this evaluation, it is possible that the United States claims that it would be better to devote attempts to reach an agreement on these two complicated problems, rather than spreading the efforts over a debate on these problems and the difficult ones on the definition of the autonomy council's authority.

HISTADRUT DECIDES TO PROTEST GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY

TA221358 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Histadrut intends to carry out assorted and continuous acts of protest until its main demands, being made within the framework of the struggle against the economic policy, are met. This was decided at noon today by the Histadrut's Action Committee. Among other things, the committee discussed proposals to stage local strikes or strikes in various sectors.

It was reported earlier that 12 workers' committees decided to postpone a strike scheduled for tomorrow to protest the government's economic policy.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT, LA'AM FACTION HOLD TALKS

TA221729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Members of the Democratic Movement have been holding talks with members of the La'am faction led by Minister Hurvitz for the purpose of forming a new democratic center. This was reported by Democratic Movement Secretary Yisra'el Granit to our correspondent Amnon Nadav. Granit emphasized that the talks were unofficial and should not be regarded as inter-party talks.

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE BOYCOTTS PEACE NOW DELEGATION

TA240925 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Eliyahu Maissi]

[Text] A Peace Now Movement delegation visiting France today announced that the movement intends to establish support organizations in the United States and Western Europe. In this context, Israel's ambassador to France Me'ir Rosenne reacted to the delegation's visit by saying that this was an "insult to the memory of Israel's heroes and saints."

The ambassador, who was personally briefing the representatives of the Jewish press in France, called upon the Jewish journals not to give any publicity to the delegation's visit which he called a "blow to Israel's security and interests." This has embarrassed the Jewish community in France. In Strasbourg the delegation members were not permitted to meet with Jews in the local community house, apparently because of the expected visit by Israel's ambassador to France. In Paris, too, the delegation members were not received in the Jewish community centers.

Retraction of Rosenne's Boycott Demanded

TA240928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Knesset member Yosi Sarid of the alinement requests the prime minister to instruct Israel's ambassador in Paris to immediately retract the boycott he has imposed on a Peace Now Movement delegation.

Sarid describes Ambassador Rosenne's action as impudent and calls it the boycott of Rabbi Me'ir Rosenne.

Last night, Ambassador Rosenne met with Jewish journalists in Paris and called on them not to give publicity to the Peace Now delegation in France because its members are desecrating the memory of those who fell in Israeli wars, and their visit will only weaken our positions in the negotiations.

KNESSET SUBCOMMITTEE REJECTS SHARON REQUEST FOR MORE LAND FUNDS

TA221229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 22 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Today a subcommittee of the Knesset Finance Committee refused to approve an addition of approximately 50 million Israeli pounds to buy land in Judaea and Samaria. The request had been submitted by the Agriculture Ministry to the budget subcommittee headed by Avraham Melamed. However, the request was not approved and the issue was transferred for discussion at the Finance Committee plenum. Here is a report from the Knesset by our correspondent on economic affairs Yosi Melman.

[Melman--presumably live] The Israeli Land Administration budget includes a sum of 4 million pounds to buy land near Jerusalem and in the territories. With the approval of the finance minister, the agriculture minister approached the Knesset Finance Committee with a request that it allow him an additional 50 million pounds to purchase privately owned lands in Judaea and Samaria. According to a document which had been presented to the Knesset Finance Committee, the purchase is intended for concentrating the land for settlement. The members of the subcommittee, however, refused to approve the request. They wanted to know more details: who is buying the lands in Judaea and Samaria, where are they located, and other questions which the Finance Ministry's representative, who had submitted the request, could not answer. That is why the members of the subcommittee decided to transfer the discussion to a plenary committee discussion and to invite the agriculture minister or a senior ministry official to that debate. This comes in light of reports that have reached the members of the committee that the reference is to the purchase of lands carried out by Gush Emunim members near the village of Rujayb. These reports said that the purchase in question involved approximately 200 dunams bought for 10,000 Israeli pounds per dunam, totalling 20 million pounds. That is why the members of the committee headed by Avraham Melamed want to know why the Agriculture Ministry wants to pay the price of 50,000 pounds per dunam, altogether 50 million pounds. We will only know the answers to these questions next week, when the Finance Committee plenum meets to discuss the subject.

SHIM'ON PERES DISCUSSES SETTLEMENT IN TERITORIES

TA231818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Labor Party head Shim'on Peres says that settlement in the territories is legal and does not violate the Camp David agreements. Nevertheless, the alinement is opposed to the establishment of new settlements in the territories because this may harm the peace process and the chances of reaching a territorial compromise. In Peres' view, his party's policy could bring Jordan to the negotiating table on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242.

He was speaking with journalists from the United States.

BETAR TO POPULATE NEW WEST SAMARIA SETTLEMENT

TA231656 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1403 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Qalqiliyah 23 Jan--A nucleus of the Betar movement will soon populate a new settlement in western Samaria which will be called Ma'ale Hashomron. The new settlement will be part of a chain of settlements atop the western mountain ridge near Qalqiliyah overlooking the Sharon Valley to the sea.

This chain of settlements is called Gush Qarne Shomron. At present only one settlement is populated and serves as an urban center, Qarne Shomromma.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that the erection of the prefabricated houses at Ma'ale Hashomron was completed on Wednesday in a grove of pine trees which were planted by the Jordanians before the Six-Day War and which overlook the town of 'Azzun on the Qalqiliyah-Nabulus road, about 8 kilometers outside the Green Line.

The groundwork for the new settlement took about 2 months. Among other things, a tarmac road from 'Azzun leading to the new settlement was paved.

W. BANK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS WILL BE POSTPONED

TA231316 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] The commander of the Judaea and Samaria district, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, yesterday confirmed that municipal council elections, which were due to take place in April, have been postponed because of their proximity to the autonomy council elections.

Senior military government sources feel that such a postponement will not cause unrest or undue resentment among the West Bank mayors, since some of the present mayors are in any event afraid of defeat in the coming municipal elections.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that the decision to postpone these elections, explained as arising from the proximity of the election date to that of the autonomy council elections, was made because of the fear of unrest and disturbances if the elections take place now. The military government also fears that elections at this time will compel all the West Bank residents to express confidence only in PLO candidates, who are vigorously opposed to the autonomy plan. An election of PLO candidates would thus be interpreted as absolute no-confidence in the autonomy plan.

In the last elections to the municipal councils, held in 1976, the winners in the major towns were mainly candidates known for their explicit support of the PLO.

The East Jersualem paper AL-FAJAR reported on 21 January that West Bank mayors have decided not to agree to the opening of a Jordanian Government passport office in the West Bank municipalities.

W. BANK FIGURES URGE STRIKE TO MARK 'NORMALIZATION DAY'

TA231126 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Dani Rubinstein]

[Text] Public figures in the territories are preparing for a general strike on Saturday, 26 January, the first day of the normalization between Israel and Egypt.

The date for the strike was set by the PLO Executive Council to be marked by a general reduction in services to protest the beginning of the normalization. The PLO has called for a general strike throughout the Arab world on that day, but estimates are the strike will primarily be concentrated in the large refugee camps in Lebanon, and perhaps also in Jordan.

Public figures in the territories held short consultations yesterday deciding to comply with the PLO's call and try to effect a strike in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on Saturday.

AFGHANISTAN

OFFICIAL ASSAILS IMPERIALISM, LAUDS AAPSO SUPPORT

LD231948 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] In order to further emphasize the fraternity and solidarity of the people of Asia and Africa, a grand meeting has been held by students in the auditorium of the Kabul polytechnical college.

The meeting opened with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] national anthem. Mahmud Barialay, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council, on behalf of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, thanked the AAPSO delegation for participating in the meeting and said: [read by announcer]

In answering the question of why imperialism, the Chinese reactionaries and reactionaries of all colors have launched a delirious hullabaloo against the Sawr Revolution, which reflects the wide range of the freedom, independence, social welfare and prosperity of our people, it must be pointed out that these reactionaries have resorted to this venomous and prejudicial propaganda against every socialist and people's revolution that has borne clear anti-imperialist and antireaction characteristics. Their conspiracy against the Sawr Revolution is only an example of this.

Mahmud Barialay added: During the past 10 years, the world peoples have witnessed the spectacular and blossoming victories of the progressive masses as well as the unrelenting struggles of imperialism. They have seen how imperialism, through its materialist machinery, has plundered the material resources of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and has thus created its devilish (?palaces) and so to speak, its progress. However, it is surprising that when the people of Afghanistan clearly observed and exposed to the world the open interference of the imperialist forces and Chinese reactionaries, and when they requested aid from the USSR, which has always been the closest friend of our people to the present time, U.S. imperialism and its Chinese ally shamelessly interpreted these events, so to speak, as interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan while continuing their domination of other countries.

He added: Through this meeting, we express our profound gratitude to all the peace-loving people and primarily to the USSR, as well as the international solidarity organizations which have extended the hand of friendship to us in the most difficult moment of history and have defended and supported the just course of our hardworking people.

Mahmud Barialy said in conclusion: We are the flagbearers of the true, principled and progressive ideologies of our time. Our interests are linked to the interests of our people, and we (?struggle) with all our power for the benefit of the people. We will either die in the path of the people or we will attain victory. I declare that the Afghan revolution is victorious and will not retreat a sing_e step toward defeat.

'ABDOL QADER ADDRESSES HERAT AUDIENCE

LD231842 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Brig Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] this morning met with the party and government officials of Herat Province, including the governor of Herat, Mir Tahmas Ra'is, and spoke to them about the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Sawr Revolution in the light of the new phase of the revolution.

Brig Gen 'Abdol Qader, who is visiting Herat city to consider the suffering and complaints of the people of Herat city which arose from the dark period of the savage Amin and his clique, that unequaled butcher of history, addressed the audience at the Governorate Hall. He said: Under the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, investigations will be carried out into all the demands and complaints of the persecuted people of Herat which result from the tyranny of Amin and his bloodthirsty terrorist band.

General 'Abdol Qader drew the attention of the audience to their responsibilities and heavy duties in the new phase of the progress of the Sawr Revolution and added: You are dutybound to do your utmost to heal the wounds of the much-persecuted people of Herat and respect their national, religious and cultural traditions, and take into consideration the objective and subjective conditions of society. While describing the aims of the Sawr Revolution, he said: With the advancement of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution which has come about for the realization of the interests of our much-suffered people, the inordinate tyranny and oppression of the bloodthirsty Amin, that recognized agent of American imperialism has been ended once and for all.

Brig Gen 'Abdol Qader's statements were accompanied by an expression of the patriotic feelings of the audience who strongly denounced Amin and the fascist band of that unequaled butcher of history and promised their cooperation in the sacred task of the realization of the aims of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

According to another report, Brig Gen 'Abdol Qader talked to the religious leaders, tradesmen and intellectuals of Herat city and assured the people of Herat that our revolutionary government, under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, will study all the barbaric and antihuman deeds imposed on the noble people of Herat as a result of the savage injustices of the traitor Amin and his clique and will respond positively to the reasonable and just wishes of the hard-working people of Herat.

In response, the audience expressed decisive support for the new phase of the Sawr Revolution and pledged their honest participation and every cooperation with their revolutionary government.

RELIGIOUS LEADER CITES GOVERNMENT BACKING FOR ISLAM

LD231555 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Ismael Lopez Munoz interview in Kabul with Afghan Jamiyatol Olama Organization Chairman Abdolaziz Sadeq: "There Is No Prospect of Dialog with Muslim Rebels"--date not specified]

[Text] Kabul--Mularvi Aziz Sadeq lives in Kabul and heads a religious council--comprising 13 people--which represents the interests of the two Islamic currents [Sunnis and Shi'ites] vis-a-vis the government. It has been functioning officially since the triumph of the April 1978 Revolution, and its first and only chairman is Aziz Sadeq, who granted us this interview inhis office at the Ministry of Justice.

Question: What is the current situation of the Afghan Muslim religion after so many revolutions and counterrevolutions?

Answer: Some 90 percent of the population are Muslim; 5 percent are Shi'ites and 95 percent are Sunnis, with separate mosques. Before the April Revolution the civil authorities had less respect for us Muslim leaders, who have now found great support for religious rights, the reconstruction and maintenance of the mosques and an increase in the number of the faithful allowed to visit Mecca each year, which has been increased from 3,000 to about 8,000. The government also concerns itself with accepting and supporting [religious] propaganda through all the news media.

Question: In what way has Ayatollah Khomeyni's attainment of power influenced the Afghan believers?

Answer: In Afghanistan 95 percent of Muslims--as I have already told you--are Sunnis, and in Iran, on the other hand, they are Shi'ites. Because of this difference it can be established that only a minority are fully satisfied.

Question: Do you maintain any kind of relations with Khomeyni?

Answer: No, none.

Question: We have talked with believers in the mosques over the last few days, and they believe that being a Muslim is incompatible with also being a communist. In fact your name was mentioned and they described you disparagingly as a "communist." I imagine that you are aware of this situation. What is your opinion of it?

Answer: The right to be a member of a party and to work in political tasks is a matter for those who wish to hold administrative posts. Despite the fact that the religious committee which I chair is at the Ministry of Justice, its function is confined to resolving matters which may arise between the authorities and the clergy, with complete separation of the two powers. Moreover, the Muslim religion does not forbid believers to be members of certain political parties. Believers of various religions are, of course, members of the present Afghan Communist Party.

"Much Could Be Said About Soviet Atheism"

Question: However, forgive me for persisting: How do you view the current situation in the Afghan Muslim religion under a regime such as that which emerged 27 December, totally under the influence of the USSR--a country in which atheism is one of the principal characteristics?

Answer: Much could be said about Soviet atheism. Accompanied by 15 mullahs, I visited the Soviet Union 2 months ago; I toured Tashkent, Tadzhikistan, Leningrad and Baku, among other cities, and I observed the respect that exists for religious beliefs, which is even greater than what I have seen in Saudi Arabia. We became well acquainted with the situation of normalcy in which the Soviet Muslims live through the association which represents them in the USSR, and especially in specific regions such as the Caucasus and central Asia. I assure you that the Soviet Union has not interfered in Afghanistan's internal affairs or attempted to disseminate any kind of atheist propaganda. All that the USSR has done recently has been to defend our borders in accordance with treaties of friendship that envisaged this.

Question: The principal opposition to the April Revolution is religious. As a bridge between the civil and religious authorities, have you begun any kind of negotiation or dialog with the leaders of the Hezbi Islami or Jamiat Islamic movements?

Answer: The members of the opposition who are waging war on the borders are people who lost their religious privileges after the revolution. There are two kinds of Muslim religion--the Muslim religion which came from Mecca and that which allowed itself to be influenced by Britain, with appreciable differences between the two. The Muslims of the opposition are "British Muslims," parallel to U.S. imperialism and Pakistani reaction. As you will understand, no contact has been possible under these circumstances, nor are there prospects of achieving a dialog.

Religious Persecution

Question: As current President Babrak Karmal himself has just acknowledged, many clergymen have recently suffered persecution on the part of the law. You, who have acted as a link between the civil and religious authorities since the beginning of the revolution: What positive work have you done in this connection?

Answer: The mullahs supporting imperialism emigrated from the country. There were imprisonments and, also in this field, mistakes. Every avenue was explored by the association which I chair--the Jamiyatol Olam--to secure their release; it must be acknowledged that we did not achieve this in some instances. But I assure you that the Afghan Muslims now support the changes which are being effected in the country and also the present government's new policy line. The reforms which "at last look like being set in motion" have long been advocated from the pulpits in the mosques.

Question: If the current political situation is not consolidated and civil power has to pass to a clergyman, would you be prepared to be the "Afghan Khomeyni"?

Answer: The present regime is a revolutionary process which is becoming stronger and growing. If it were quite the reverse--that is, if it were weakening--you would be entitled to ask me that question. As the representative of the Muslim faithful and a good patriot, my desire is that the regime become stronger. My opinion is that propaganda on behalf of the Muslim relgion in Afghanistan will be easier henceforth.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICIES, GOALS

LD240011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1044 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kabul (ADN correspondent)--In an ADN interview in Kabul, Agriculture Minister Fazl Rahim Mohmand said that Afghanistan will continue with determination its successfully begun agricultural reform. The next objectives are the better utilization of land and livestock and the use of new land. The formation of cooperatives and state farms is the most practical way of increasing productivity. He said that Decree No. 8 remains the basis for agricultural policy.

The minister said that under the first phase of the agricultural reform, 739,200 hectares of land have been apportioned, of which 48,600 hectares are reserved for future state farms. 296,000 households of farmers, agricultural workers and nomads have received land free.

The minister said that with this the basic intention of the Sawr Revolution, to smash the basis of feudalism, has been largely achieved, but so far these new conditions have been insufficiently used. For Afghanistan, whose national income is produced mainly by agriculture, higher productivity in the villages is essential for further progress. It is intended to achieve this over the next 2 years through much improved organization of agricultural production. The new ownership relations form the framework for all efforts for higher harvest yields and greater practical use of existing livestock, the minister added.

Afghanistan, which is poor in cultivated land, must bring new land under cultivation. In the villages the accent is on the creation of viable cooperatives. In the foreseeable future, 20 to 25 state farms are to be established. At present there are only two. Mohamand said that the first aim of the agricultural reform--the abolition of feudalism--has been achieved in principle; the second--the organization and amalgamation of farmers and agricultural workers--and the third--a noticable increase in the production of food and agricultural raw materials--are being purposefully pursued.

GOVERNMENT TO ATTEND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN ISLAMABAD

BK231251 Hong Kong AFP in English 1244 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Karachi, 23 Jan, (AFP)--Afghanistan is sending a delegation to attend the Islamic foreign ministers conference beginning in Islamabad on Saturday (Jan 26) to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the DAILY NEWS reported here today.

The local English language evening paper quoted Mr. Agha Shahi, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's adviser, as saying that he had received a message from the new Soviet-installed regime in Kabul about attending the conference.

Afghanistan is a member of the Islamic Conference and was invited by Pakistan along with 41 other countries to send delegates to the foreign minister meeting.

The Afghan acceptance raised the number of countries attending the conference to 36.

AFP: MORE SOVIET TROOPS MOVING TO CRUSH REBELS

BK231751 Hong Kong AFP in English 1740 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Jan (AFP)--The Soviet Union appears to be moving more troops toward its border with Afghanistan in what may be a prelude to an all-out drive to crush Muslim rebels opposed to Marxist rule in Kabul, diplomatic sources said here today.

The sources, quoting reports from Kabul, said there had also been regular spottings in the past few days of attack flights by reconnaissance jets and bombers taking off from the Soviet Union.

The attack flights were spotted mainly over the northeastern provinces of Badakshahn and Thakhar, where insurgents have reportedly put up the stiffest resistance to Soviet troops. The sources said the Soviet airlift of fresh troops and supplies was continuing, putting their personnel inside Afghanistan at up to 85,000 men and growing.

At least five divisions, accounting for up to 50,000 men if at full strength, are believed to have rolled into Afghanistan from across the border since the Dec. 27 coup that installed a new pro-Moscow government in Kabul, the third in 20 months.

KARMAL GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE 23 JANUARY

LD231929 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 23 (MT)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Kabul:

More than 15,000 political prisoners have been released since the December turn in Afghanistan, regardless of their political affiliation, religion, occupation or nationality. The announcement was made by Babrak Karmal, president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, at his latest press conference, which was summoned for the correspondents of the socialist countries and the reporters of the Communist Party papers on Wednesday in Kabul. He stated that Afghanistan has been saved from a catastrophic situation unprecedented in its history. As he said, the documents which have come to light in the meantime and which originate from Amin's own hands prove that Hafizollah Anin, the former leader of the country, with American and other foreign assistance organized a conspiracy for destroying the achievements of the revolution. Amin timed the outbreak of the coup--according to documents--for the beginning of January. Among his plans appeared the execution of all the political prisoners as well. Had he carried out his ideas, Afghanistan would be broken into two by a civil war--he added--and the consequences would have been more severe than the tragedy of Cambodia and Chile--said Babrak Karmal. The plans were jointly shattered by the brave people of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union which provided assistance, and the peoples and forces of the world sympathizing with Afghanistan.

He stated: The hardly one month which has elapsed since the turn is not much time, nevertheless the country's political atmosphere has significantly changed. The government receives en masse the solidarity messages from the country's population. He emphasized that the conditions have been established for the national front, which has traditions in the history of Afghanistan. Such a front blocked the three invasion experiments of English imperialism--stated President Karmal. He added that revolutionary order and legality has developed in the country. That democratic, humanistic spirit has become the rule and is in ultimate harmony with the regulations of the Islam religion. For the people who had to flee during the time of Amin's terror--among them the elements opposing the system--the possibility now exists to return to their lands, to continue working peacefully.

"Every citizen of Afghanistan can feel free and independent, can live a secure life. We have to analyse our future according to rules based on the situation of the country, but I am certain in that this country will be at one time a developed and rich one based on democracy, where everyone will enjoy equal rights and where inequality and all forms of oppression will cease to exist," emphasized Karmal.

Speaking of foreign affairs questions Karmal stated: He hopes that the anti-imperialist fight of the Iranian people, under the leadership of Khomeyni, will be victorious and will establish the bases for building our better relations. Concerning Pakistan he expressed his regret that the peace loving Pakistani people have changed the area of their country into the area of war for the imperialist forces for their actions against Afghanistan. "For our own part we shall make use of every diplomatic and other possibility to settle the problems existing between the two countries, and we hope that in the circle of Pakistani leaders common sense will prevail," said Babrak Karmal.

AFP CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS GULBUDDIN EKMATIAR

OW232156 Paris AFP in English 2124 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[By Michael Lewis]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Jan (AFP)--Reports that the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime had stopped issuing visas to Western journalists until further notice were proved false at least once today. An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter took the first flight into Kabul today since the reported ban at the weekend and obtained a two-week tourist visa at the airport here with no questions asked and a minimum of formalities.

What few Soviet troops could be seen around the airport kept discreetly in the background. There were about 20 helicopters parked at the airport including several of the deadly MI-24 gunships. Giant Antonov transport aircraft were also visible.

Throughout the 20 km (12-mile) drive along a snowy road from the airport to the capital's Intercontinental Hotel where most journalists are staying, Soviet troops could be seen "shadowing" the Afghan security forces they were sent in to help.

Before leaving Peshawar on the Pakistan-Afghan border, the AFP correspondent interviewed Gulbuddin Ekmatiar, leader of one of the biggest Afghan Moslem rebel groups Hezbi Islami. He said his followers had captured six Soviet soldiers recently in Vardak Province, western Afghanistan [as received], and would parade them before the world's press soon. The prisoners were being taken to a "safe" place in Afghanistan close to the Pakistan border, he said.

The rebel leader also said 700 Afghan soldiers surrendered to Mojahedin (Moslem guerrillas) last week at Kajaki Dam in the western Helmand Province along with their weapons. These included cannon, mortars, light anti-aircraft machineguns as well as small arms. Gulbuddin Ekmatiar also said progress had been made towards uniting the principal rebel groups and an announcement about latest moves could be expected before the Islamic Conference meets in Islamabad on Saturday to discuss the Afghan situation.

The rebel chief said there would be no let up in the fight against the Russians and the Moscow-backed regime. He said hostilities had not stopped because of the bad weather. Two metres (six feet) of snow was reported in the hills of Baluchistan.

Diplomatic sources here largely discounted rebel claims of widespread fighting.

But as the Russians contine their night airlifts into Kabul--whether of men or material no one is certain--Western diplomats are convinced that Moscow is not risking Third World ostracism for impoverished Afghanistan.

Most believe Iran could be the ultimate target, and it is known that at least two Soviet divisions have been moved to western Afghanistan.

REFUGEES REPORT ANTI-SOVIET FEELINGS IN HERAT

TA240738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 24 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Travelers arriving in Pakistan from Afghanistan are saying that thousands of residents of the town of Herat in western Afghanistan are climbing upon the roofs of their houses every evening and shouting slogans against the Soviet invaders. They ignore Afghan Army instructions to stop. Fighter planes and helicopters often fly low over Herat, but only a few Soviet soldiers can be seen in the streets.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES UNIDO CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI

BK221547 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has declared that people in Africa, Asia and Latin America are no longer willing to live under an unjust and iniquitous world order but are determined to eliminate mass poverty and despair to establish a just and equitable social system.

Addressing the third general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the UNIDO, in New Delhi today, the president said a new and just world order based on cooperation and partnership is essential for the benefit of all. He said we believe in a global strategy and concerted efforts to banish hunger and poverty facing the people of the Third World. This is not a regional problem but a global one involving the entire humanity, he said.

President Zia said: Let us together resolve that no man shall go hungry, no man shall remain unclothed and no man shall remain ignorant. We should renew our faith in joint [word indistinct] efforts to promote the wellbeing of mankind and pledge that the 80's should make the beginning of a global effort for the realization of these goals.

The Bangladesh president said the third UNIDO conference is taking place at the beginning of a new development decade and we should address ourselves urgently to the great issue facing mankind today. He called upon the international community to device strategies to break away from the stagnating influence of the past in order to create a new international econmic order.

President Zia said the decades of the 1950's and the 60's saw the rapid disintegration of colonialism as a political force. But the economic system governing international trade, finance, banking and investment continued to remain essentially the same. The economic system created during the colonial era to serve the interests of colonial empires left the newly independent developing nations in a moribund state. These countries were faced with over population, crushing poverty and appalling illiteracy through centuries of colonial exploitation.

Referring to the second general conference of the UNIDO held at Lima, Peru, 5 years ago, President Zia noted with profound disappointment that the expectations raised by the Lima declaration on industrial development and cooperation remained unfulfilled. He called for urgent steps to implement the targets of the second general conference within the stipulated time. We must take new initiatives, formulate new policies and work collectively to achieve the Lima target, he added.

The president said the Lima declaration calls for an increase in the share of the developing countries in world industrial production to at least 25 percent by the year 2,000. He also called for special aid and assistance to the least developed countries and for the access of the developing nations to technological know-how. The objective of the Lima declaration was to promote world-wide prosperity and progress for both the rich and poor nations alike.

President Ziaur Rahman said: We had pinned high hopes on the Lima targets in order to lead the country to the desired goal of rapid industrialization. The country's industrial policy has been reoriented, new plans and strategies devised and the role of the public and private sectors recast. Our aim is to bring about a fundamental transformation in our society, he added. He added our peaceful revolution is based on the concept of self-reliance and mass participation, democracy aimed at social, political and economic independence.

President Zia deplored that a rapidly escalating arms race involving wasteful expenditure is going on an ever-increasing scale. He called for a halt to this mad race and search for alternative path to peace and security.

President Zia said: The advent of the 20th century broke new barriers that made it possible for mankind to reach new pinnacles of glory in many fields and enrich our civilization. We are now at another crossroad in history. We can meet the challenge of the new millennium if we share our resources and scientific and technological know-how for the benefit of mankind.

President Zia said: Let us now resolve to pool our resources and knowledge to overcome human sufferings. Let us resolve to bring light where there has been only darkness for mankind as a whole.

Statement on Return to Dacca

BK230302 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Zia, now back home after his 2-day stay in New Delhi, told newsmen at Dacca airport this evening that his talks with the Indian leaders were very fruitful. The talks were held in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere, and bilateral and other issues of common concern between the two countries were discussed. He said the foreign ministers of the two countries also held separate and detailed talks on a wide range of subjects between the two countries.

President Zia said the talks between the two countries on solving various problems will continue.

Referring to the UNIDO conference, President Zia said Bangladesh has made very constructive suggestions at the conference. He said hopes and aspirations of the Third World countries had been very clearly put forward before the conference. The president said various suggestions put foward before the conference by Bangladesh have been widely acclaimed by delegates from various countries.

The foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, briefing newsmen at the Dacca airport, said he discussed with his Indian counterpart a wide range of subjects between the two countries in a general way. There was no particular agenda for the talks. The foreign minister said it was agreed to hold talks in future at experts level to settle the outstanding bilateral issues between the two countries. Prof Shamsul Haq said the Indian leaders have been found keen to solve the outstanding issues with Bangladesh.

Foreign Minister on Talks

BK230413 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Briefing newsmen at Dacca airport yesterday, the foreign minister, Prof Mohammed Shamsul Haq, said both sides had expressed a similarity of views in respect of finding out solutions to the existing problems between the two countries.

Referring to his meeting with his Indian counterpart, he said he discussed with him a wide range of subjects in a general way, both sides have been contentious on the application of the land boundary and also on the maritime boundary demarcation. Discussions will be held shortly at the experts level on these issues. He said they have also reached understanding to the effect that their existing efforts to settle the bilateral problems would be continued and strengthened further.

On the Joint Rivers Commission [JRC], the foreign minister said a ministerial meeting of the JRC will be held as soon as the Indian side of the commission is reconstituted. The foreign minister said discussions were also held in a general way about the way and means to narrow down the gap of the balance of payments between the two countries. The problem of telecommunications was also discussed and an experts level meeting between the two countries is expected to be held in Dacca soon.

On the Afghan situation, the foreign minister said the issue came up during discussions in New Delhi. He said he saw a similarity of views between Bangladesh and India as nonalined countries on the question of foreign troops in Afghanistan. He said India is anxious for an early solution to the Afghan problem and defusion of tension in the region.

The Indian president, Mr Reddy, and the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, have accepted the invitations of President Ziaur Rahman to visit Bangladesh. The UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim called on President Ziaur Rahman in New Delhi yesterday morning and discussed with him various international issues.

AWAMI LEAGUE OPPOSES U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN

BK221345 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Dacca, 22 Jan (AFP)--Bangladesh's leading opposition party Awami League has expressed its opposition to American military aid to Pakistan, saying that peace and stability of the sub-continent would be jeopardised with the arming of Islamabad.

In a statement the party President Abdul Malek Ukil and Secretary Abdur Razzak condemned the "conspiracy of Sino-American axis" to create a dangerous situation in the subcontinent under the pretext of what they said to be "Soviet help and cooperation towards liberation struggle of Afghan people."

The Ukil-faction of Awami League, having about 40 members in the 330-seat parliament, is known for its pro-Moscow foreign policies like the Bangladesh Communist Party (BCP) with whom they had introduced the short-lived one-party Baksal rule in 1975 under Shekikh Mubib.

Awami leaders also criticised President Zia's government for its imprudence in cooperating with the imperialist conspiracy against people of the subcontinent including Bangladesh "by sacrificing the policy of peaceful coexistence and the non-alined foreign policy".

INDIA

FOREIGN MINISTER 23 JAN STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

BK231533 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text of statement by Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on 23 January in Lok Sabha on recent developments in Afghanistan and Pakistan and in the region in response to aye call attention notice]

[Text] The Government of the United States of America announced on 29 December 1979 the resumption of military assistance to Pakistan on which they had earlier placed an embargo in accordance with American legislation. According to reports that have come to the attention of government, the U.S. Government has decided to expedite military supplies to Pakistan worth $150 million as part of cash sales already in the pipeline. The U.S. Government has further announced a package aid of $400 million for the next 20 months--$200 million in economic aid and the other $200 million in military aid.

The government has expressed their grave concern at the moves to step up military supplies to Pakistan as well as our apprehension that induction of arms into Pakistan could convert the South Asian region into a theatre of great power confrontation and conflict. The government has also expressed their apprehension that the induction of arms has a potential of decelerating the process of normalisation which the Governments of India and Pakistan have fostered in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. These views have been impressed upon the Governments of the United States, Pakistan and other concerned countries.

Sir, the developments in the region around us in the last few months have rightly given rise to much concern in this country which is shared by the government. The underlying causes are not far to seek. Tensions and problems have existed between neighbours and even inside nations. A dangerous dimension is added when the great powers start using these nations in their quest to gain advantage in their global strategy or to seek to secure their perceived interests or again when governments in the region render themselves amenable to this strategy for some short term gains and in the process defeat the very objectives they are seeking to achieve. The need of the hour is to stem this ominous process and return to the tried and tested path of settling problems in an environment free of great power influence or confrontation.

In this context sir recent developments in Afghanistan have naturally been engaging the serious attention of the government. India has close and friendly relations with the Government and people of Afghanistan and we are deeply concerned and vitally interested in the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of this traditionally friendly neighbour of ours and believe that they have every right to safeguard them.

It is our hope that the people of Afghanistan will be able to resolve their internal problem without any outside interference. As the prime minister has clearly indicated we are against the presence of foreign troops and bases in any country. We have expressed our hope that Soviet forces will withdraw from Afghanistan.

Our entire stand is consistent with our commitment to peace and nonalignment. All the countries in the South Asian region are members of the nonaligned movement and consistent with the principles of nonalignment it is our hope that the entire area will be free of tension.

The induction of arms into the region and the introduction of great power confrontation would further threaten the peace and stability of the region including the security of India. In this evolving situation our effort has been to take steps to defuse it rather than permit its further escalation. The Government of India has been in touch with the countries of the subcontinent, the Soviet Union, U.S.A., China and other countries to stress that no action should be taken that could lead to an enhancement of the dangers and heightening of confrontation as we feel no worthwhile solution is otherwise possible. In this context the foreign minister of the USSR and the representative of the President of the United States are expected to visit India in the near future. The foreign secretary of India will also visit Islamabad shortly at the invitation of the Government of Pakistan.

We deem it important to have a continuing dialogue with Pakistan as indeed with the other countries of the region to ensure that this region does not become the theatre of great power confrontation. It is vitally important that the Governments of India and Pakistan have a clear understanding of each others perceptions and that nothing is done in the meantime that could damage the interests of our region or cause a setback to the process of normalisation between India and Pakistan.

We welcome President Ziaul Haq's reference to the Simla Agreement in his message to the prime minister. This agreement in our view is the basis of the efforts to normalise relations between India and Pakistan. The agreement states that relations between the two countries shall be governed by the principles and purposes of the Carter of the United Nations. Both countries have further committed themselves to peaceful coexistence and respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty. There are in our opinion positive and obvious advantages in cooperation between our two countries through the process of normalisation. It must be our hope that we will jointly be able to travel further along this path of reason.

Mr speaker, sir, our region and our neighbourhood has been in turmoil over a long period. Working together in harmony and cooperation, we can do much to establish a climate of peace and stability in order to promote development for our collective benefit. Let it be clearly understood that in pursuit of this vision we will steadfastly oppose all attempts by any power to turn the clock back and revert to an era of confrontation and cold war. The government is confident that the house and the people of India stand united behind it in supporting their efforts to gain these objectives.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER EXPECTED ABOUT 12 FEBRUARY

BK240926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 24 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Jan (AFP)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko is expected to visit India in the second week of February, latest in a long string of planned high-level calls here that point up India's potentially pivotal role in the Afghan crisis, Foreign Minister N. Narasimha Rao announced today.

Mr Rao told upper house of parliament that Mr Gromyko was expected "between Feb 12 and 14," after the scheduled visit by U.S. President Jimmy Carter's special envoy, Clark Clifford, due here on Jan 31.

Since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's return to power earlier this month, she has met British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman.

Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria are also expected soon, partly in connection with the ongoing conference here of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which winds up on Feb 8.

FIDEL CASTRO, BRUNO KREISKY TO ATTEND UN CONFERENCE

PA231940 Paris AFP in Spanish 1816 GMT 23 Jan 80 PA

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Jan (AFP)--The visit to India by Cuban President Fidel Castro and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was confirmed [as received] today by Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy in a note sent to the Indian parliament.

The chief of state said Castro, president of the nonalined movement, was invited to attend the third UN conference on industrialization, which will conclude on 8 February and that if he accepts [as received] the invitation, he will arrive during the next fortnight.

HAVANA REPORTS OPENING OF UNIDO CONFERENCE

FL220033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jan 80 FL

[Text] India's President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy today inaugurated the third conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization--UNIDO--that is being held in New Delhi. The Indian chief of state called for strengthening cooperation between developing and industrialized countries and emphasized the need for drafting at the conference a strategy for industrial development in the 1980's decade.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, spoke during the first working session. In his report on agreements of the Group of 77 during its meeting in Havana, Rodriguez Llompart recalled the call for cancellation of the debts of lesser developed countries and the specific proposal to establish an industrial financing organization and a general fund to promote industrial development.

UNIDO Executive Director 'Abdul Rahman Khene for his part pointed to the need that developing countries receive between $3 billion and $4 billion annually so that they can account for 25 percent of the world's [industrial] production by the year 2000.

Cuban Meets Finance Minister

FL231634 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 23 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has held talks with India's Finance Minister (Ben Kararan) in New Delhi. During the meeting topics of bilateral interest and related to the third conference of the UN industrial development organization--UNIDO--were discussed.

Soviets Attack Capitalists

OW2221l4 Hong Kong AFP in English 2008 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Jan (AFP)--Productive dialogue between the world's rich and poor countries seemed threatened to become bogged down in shortsighted nationalistic politics today at the conference here of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). On the second day of UNIDO's third conference, the Soviet delegate launched a vehement attack on capitalist countries, while saying Moscow should be absolved from helping to clean up problems he attributed to capitalistic nations' colonialism.

The delegate also said that the fight for peace and international security as well as the extension of detente are the basic prerequisites necessary for the development of the world's poor nations. He reaffirmed Soviet support of a declaration from the "Group of 77," the world's poorest nations, denouncing arms spending by developed countries and challenged these countries to spend the money on helping industrialize under-developed nations.

Meanwhile, conference Secretary General Gamani Corea warned the 140 delegates that the meeting was taking place against a gloomy world economic backdrop of diminishing natural resources, monetary disorder and financial imbalances. To stimulate the industrial development of poor nations, there should be a return to international monetary stability, Mr. Corea said. As well, industrialized countries should end their economic protectionism and step up cooperation with under-developed nations, he said.

But Etienne Davignon, a commissioner of the European Economic Community, said at a news conference that Western industrial countries, especially the EEC nations, could not make a "very big" contribution at this time of crisis. The development of poor nations could not rest solely on the transfer of money from industrialized countries, Mr. Davignon said.

Meanwhile, the Group of 77, which now includes 119 countries, renewed its call for the creation of a "North-South fund" to promote industrial development in poor countries. The conference started with public expressions of hope of a North-South rapprochement while fears were expressed privately of an East-West confrontation.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim opened the conference. But today he cut short his Asian visit to return to New York to present a package deal aimed at ending the deadlock over the U.S. hostages in Tehran and because of strains sparked by the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, a spokesman said.

PRC Delegate Stresses World Peace

BK240912 Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT 24 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Jan (AFP)--China today told the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) conference here that world peace and security was faced with a "new grave threat," in an apparent refence to the developments in Afghanistan.

Without naming the Soviet Union, Wei Yuming, Chinese vice minister for economic relations with foreign countries, said all the countries upheld that they "should unite closely and combat hegemonism in defence of world peace.

He said that the conference was being held at a time "when the international situation had become tense and more turbulent and world peace and security are under new and grave threat." Earlier, he pointed out that the developing countries needed a peaceful international environment for the development of their economies in a smooth way.

TALKS WITH BANGLADESH SCHEDULED TO RESUME IN FEBRUARY

BK221611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Text] India and Bangladesh are to resume talks on outstanding issues in Dacca next month. These are expected to cover the recent incidents of exchange of fire across the Tripura border and sharing of the Ganges water. The Indian side will be led by the secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr E. Gonsalves. The last round was held in New Delhi in December.

MALAYSIAN RADIO REPORTS MAHATHIR'S MEETING WITH GANDHI

BK230944 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Malaysia feels it is important for it to understand the Indian Government's views on the current situation in Southeast Asia and central Asia. This was stated by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed in New Delhi.

The deputy prime minister said his meeting with the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, had made him understand better the Indian Government's views on the matter. This was important as India had a new government and was very close to areas of disturbances. The outcome of the talks would be conveyed to Datuk Hussein bin Onn.

Our correspondent, (Ahmad Maruf), reported that the deputy prime minister also explained Malaysia's views to Mrs Indira Gandhi on the issue. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will leave New Delhi this morning after completing a 4-day official visit to India and attending the UN Industrial Development Organization conference. He will stop over at Bangalore in south India to visit small factories manufacturing [word indistinct] supplies for heavy industries. The deputy prime minister is due back in Kuala Lumpur tonight.

LEFTIST PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT TO COORDINATE STRATEGY

BK240347 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Lok Sabha members belonging to four leftist parties--CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist], CPI, RSP [Revolutionary Socialist Party] and Forward bloc--met in Delhi yesterday and unanimously decided to take steps for close cooperation in the house. A coordination committee is to be set up as the first step. Mr Samar Mukherjee will be its convenor. The committee will have two representatives from each party.

CPI-M FRONT SWEEPS KERALA ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

BK221613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] In Kerala, the CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxists--led Left Democratic Front has won an absolute majority in the election to the 140-member assembly.

It has secured 93 seats, one short of the two-third majority in the house. The rival United Democratic Front [UDF] led by the Congress-I is far behind with less than half of the seats secured by the Left Democratic Front. The Janata Party, which had seat adjustments with the UDF, could bag only five seats. The remaining one seat has gone in favor of an independent. The Lok Dal, fighting on its own in 10 constituencies, could not make a mark so far. One of the UDF constituents, the Socialist Republican Party, has also drawn a blank. The electorate has almost totally ignored the independents, who numbered over 300.

The breakup of the two rival fronts are:

Left Democratic Front--CPI-M 35, Congress-U 21, CPI 17, Kerala Congress-Mani Group 8, Revolutionary Socialist Party 6, All-India Muslim League 5, and Kerala Congress-Pillai group 1.

United Democratic Front--Congress-I 17, Indian Union Muslim League 14, Kerala Congress-Joseph group 6, National Democratic Party 3, and the Praja Socialist Party 1.

PAKISTAN

WALDHEIM ENDS VISIT, COMMENTS ON IRAN TALKS

BK231550 Karachi Domestic Service in Urou 1500 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim left Islamabad for New York this afternoon after a brief visit. During his visit he held talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Foreign Affairs Adviser Mr Agha Shahi. Talking to newsmen before his departure, Dr Waldheim said he exchanged views with the Pakistani leaders on the regional situation which helped him in better understanding the situation and Pakistan's standpoint.

Answering a question on reasons for cancellation of his Asian trip, he said the entire international situation is tense and that is why it is necessary for him to return to the UN headquarters as soon as possible to consult with the UNSC members by this weekend on the situation in Afghanistan and Iran. He said he apprised President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Mr Agha Shahi of his talks in New Delhi and it was his impression that both Pakistan and India are desirous of good relations between them.

Answering a question on U.S.-Iran crisis, he said they were in touch with the Iranian authorities and were working on a package deal under which Iran's complaints are settled along with the release of the hostages. The package deal will include that an investigation commission be set up to investigate irregularities by the former shah of Iran. However, due to presidential and parliamentary elections the settlement of this issue will take some time. He said he was optimistic that the matter will finally be resolved peacefully and they were exploring all possibilities to achieve this objective.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS RESULTS OF HUANG HUA'S VISIT

BK240618 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK

[News commentary by Safdar Barnaz]

[Text] The 4-day official visit of the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, has come to a successful conclusion during which he discussed issues of common interest with President Ziaul Haq and his foreign affairs adviser and other senior government leaders.

Mr Huang Hua and his party were accorded a warm welcome during their entire visit, which took them to a camp of the Afghan refugees near Peshawar and later to Karachi where the Chinese leader addressed a press conference on Tuesday evening.

The visit of the Chinese foreign minister was scheduled a long time ago, but it assumed special significance in view of the armed Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mr Huang Hua, addressing the press conference, termed it as the Soviet Union's armed aggression and its expansionist designs constituting a grave danger not only to Pakistan but to the Gulf states on the Pakistan-India subcontinent, Asia and ultimately to the world at large. The Chinese leader strongly emphasized that the threat that the Soviet Union had moved its troops only a few kilometers from Pakistan's Khyber Pass warranted immediate worldwide attention and urgent realization of the gravity of the situation. Pakistan also regards the armed Russian intervention as a source of threat to its security. As such there is complete identity of views between Pakistan and China on the issue and its possible consequences in the region.

Pakistan and China enjoy very close friendly ties and a time-tested relationship. In the words of Mr Huang Hua, the two countries have enjoyed the best of cooperation and friendship for a long time. His visit will enormously help in strengthening these bonds between the peoples and governments of the two countries. China, which has unwaveringly stood with Pakistan in its moments of crisis in the past, has displayed full comprehension of the threat posed to Pakistan as a result of the Afghan developments and the danger to the world at large. The Chinese leader's stipulation therefore is of great significance. That the struggle of the people of Pakistan will safeguard their independence, their security, and their peace is symbolic on the people of the world (?through) peace and security. [as neard]

China, according to Mr Huang Hua, is of the view that in the present international situation it is absolutely imperative for the United States, Western Europe and Japan to follow the developments in Afghanistan closely. These countries must come up with a line of action which should be adequate to meet the global Soviet threat. The Chinese foreign minister is of the view that these countries should realize the nature of the threat and offer genuine assistance to Pakistan and other countries in the region which are vulnerable to the same Soviet aggression. The assistance should be in keeping with the gravity of the situation that has been created. It should not be merely symbolic, temporary, or borne out of expediency. Pakistan needs real lasting assistance from the peace-loving countries in order to be in a position to deal with the crisis effectively, immediately and also in the future.

As far as China is concerned, Pakistan has been receiving military and economic aid and assistance from it in (?a solid form) with the objective of making Pakistan self-reliant in certain tactical fields. In view of the Afghan developments, the Chinese foreign minister indicated at the press conference that China would remain in touch with Pakistan. There will be some followup action as a result of this visit that would further strengthen the ties of Pak-China relationship, he added.

The visit of the Chinese foreign minister and the series of discussions between him and the Pakistani leaders have been described as most useful and successful by senior Pakistani officials. Both Pakistan and China have agreed that under the present circumstances their bilateral cooperation must grow.